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crisis seems close to solution

(R) — Italy's 26-day political crisis appeared to be moving towards a solution on Wednesday and Socialist Prime Minister-designate Bettino Craxi was openly optimistic about his chances of forming a government. After meetings with a series of parties including the Christian Democrats, whose dispute with his Socialist is at the heart of the crisis, Mr. Craxi said he had concluded a "particularly positive day." "I believe that we can just see a positive solution to the crisis," he said. Mr. Craxi said a framework must be worked out by the five parties in his outgoing coalition government, which included the Christian Democrats, to enable political stability to return for the 20 remaining months of the present parliament. The coalition resigned on June 27.

U.S. warns Moscow over summit

GENEVA (R) — The United States expects Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to honour his commitment to a summit this year, and will draw "unfortunate conclusions" if he fails to attend, the chief American arms negotiator said Wednesday. Mr. Gorbachev accepted an invitation from President Ronald Reagan at their summit in Geneva last November, agreeing to meet again in the United States in 1986. "I assume he (Mr. Gorbachev) will live up to his acceptance," Max Kampelman told a news conference. "His acceptance of that invitation was not conditional." Should Mr. Gorbachev change his mind "we would draw rather unfortunate conclusions from that shift in signals," he said at the conference broadcast live via satellite from Washington. Moscow has avoided setting a date for the second summit and Mr. Gorbachev has started linking the meeting with clear progress towards an arms control agreement.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Hassan II-Peres talks end in failure

King Hassan says Peres refuses to accept conditions of peace

Israeli premier goes home after being told 'goodbye'

RABAT (Agencies) — King Hassan II of Morocco said Wednesday night his two days of secret talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres had ended in failure because Israel refused to accept fundamental Arab peace conditions.

In a nation-wide broadcast shortly after the talks ended in the monarch's mountain-top palace in Ifrane, he said Mr. Peres refused Arab demands that Israel recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and evacuate all occupied Arab territories. He said these two demands, the main issues he discussed with Mr. Peres, were the fundamental features of the Arab peace plan adopted by the last full Arab summit in Fez in 1982 and which were the basis for the talks.

He said that when Mr. Peres refused to accept these conditions he brought the talks to an end and told Mr. Peres "goodbye." King Hassan spoke in a 45-minute television speech addressed primarily to his own subjects, admitting in effect that the meeting produced no breakthrough.

King Hassan said U.S. President Ronald Reagan tried to persuade him to hold the meeting in the United States. He said he

read an unofficial text of the statement it said the two leaders had planned to make at the end of their meeting.

The text read by the television said: "The prime minister of Israel came to Morocco to discuss the problems of peace. King Hassan discussed the Fez plan with him at length. Prime Minister Peres made comments and will report to his government in Israel, while King Hassan will report to the Arab leaders at an Arab summit conference."

Mr. Peres' initial assessment of the talks was more optimistic. In an Egyptian Independence Day message to Cairo's charge d'affaires in Israel, Mr. Peres said: "We stand before an exciting new chapter in the Middle East peace process."

"We're expecting a new page in Egyptian-Israeli relations and we

hope that the vision and courage of Arab leaders and our efforts will lead to the broadening of the peace process so necessary for our region," he said, according to an Israeli Television reporter accompanying him.

In Washington, a senior U.S. official said Vice-President George Bush will have "extensive discussions" about the Moroccan talks with Egyptian, Israeli and Jordanian officials during a Mid-east visit next week. Mr. Bush will not visit Morocco, but the United States "will be in touch with the king in Morocco and our ambassador will be in touch with the (Moroccan) foreign minister in the course of the next several days," said the official, speaking to AP on condition that he not be named. He did not elaborate on the nature of these contacts.

According to an unofficial translation of his speech broadcast on television, King Hassan told Mr. Peres: "Since you refuse these two priority points, then goodbye. You are going back to tell your government and, when the time comes, as an Arab leader I shall inform my Arab brothers about your answers and what elements you brought with you," he added.

The monarch said he would send a circular letter to all Arab leaders to explain why he decided

to meet Mr. Peres, what elements Mr. Peres brought with him and to inform them of his refusal to accept the two main points of the Fez plan.

He said he had decided to meet Mr. Peres now because of the prospect of an Israeli government change in three months' time to an "extremist and rightist Likud government," which would create a new climate in Israel.

Another reason was that for two years the Arabs had been more concerned with "marginal questions" like internal quarrels and the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq instead of the Palestinian question, he said.

Revealing that he had rejected suggestions by President Ronald

Fateh condemns Hassan-Peres talks

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — The Fateh movement on Wednesday condemned King Hassan II of Morocco for his secret summit with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Syria called on Arabs to boycott King Hassan for meeting Mr. Peres and demonstrators in Lebanon burnt flags outside the Moroccan embassy.

A Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry official said his country was appalled, but reaction from other Arab states remained muted.

Banner-waving demonstrators in Beirut dubbed King Hassan the "Moroccan shah" and burnt the Israeli and U.S. flags outside the Moroccan embassy.

Iran's Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani called the Moroccan monarch's action scandalous and "another act of treason by an Islamic head of state."

Mr. Rafsanjani praised Syria for its lone decision on Tuesday to break off diplomatic relations with Rabat.

Iraq, Libya and Algeria have condemned King Hassan's move. Egypt is the only Arab country to voice outright support.

Syria's top political body, the

Kuwait heads move to seek Rabat explanation

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Kuwait on Wednesday initiated Gulf Arab diplomatic contacts with the Moroccan government, saying it was seeking "clarifications" from the Rabat government over the visit of Israeli Premier Shimon Peres.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Seoud Al Ossaimi, summoned the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Mohammed Al Hassani, and asked him for official information about the visit of Mr. Peres to Morocco, the Kuwait News Agency reported.

The agency said that the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry also instructed Kuwait's ambassador in Rabat to obtain such clarification from the Moroccan officials.

Other Arab states in the Gulf region have so far reacted to Mr. Peres' talks with Moroccan King Hassan II with surprise or silence.

Only Saudi Arabia, saying it was taken unaware by the development, categorically denied reports that it had given King Hassan the greenlight to invite Mr. Peres.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) alliance which also includes the

Iraq reports series of air raids on Iran

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi warplanes on Wednesday resumed bombing of targets in Iran's heartland after a three-month lull, striking at an arms factory near Tehran, a steel plant near Esfahan, and an army camp and two rail bridges in the western region, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

The raids were the most intensive in recent weeks against Iranian targets away from the 1,180-kilometre warfront, and the closest to Tehran since a May bombing of refinery outside the Iranian capital, 500 kilometres east of the Iraq-Iran border.

Iraqi officials have recently been threatening to attack Iranian military, oil, economic and industrial installations as well as routes that could be used in supporting Iran's war effort.

Iran said Iraqi warplanes struck at Tehran's southern outskirts, injuring seven people. Alert sirens were sounded in the Iranian capital before the raid, "but the situation returned to normal after a short while," reported Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) in a dispatch monitored in Cyprus.

The Iraqi military spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency, said Iraqi warplanes "scored direct and accurate hits" on the arms and military equipment factory at Parchin, 40 kilometres south of Tehran, and against a steel and iron plant at Mubarakah, 50 kilometres south of the central city of Esfahan.

Esfahan is 400 kilometres east of the warfront.

Gulf-based oil executives, in contact with Iran, confirmed the Iraqi air raid on the steel factory. One executive said the plant was "very extensively damaged."

The mid-morning attacks were preceded and followed by similar air raids on an Iranian military camp at Mosak, another on a command headquarters, and a third on a railway bridge at Taleh Zang, 60 kilometres north of the western city of Dezful, said the Iraqi spokesman.

Taleh Zang railway bridge has been repeatedly bombed by Iraqi warplanes in the past.

Another railway bridge north of Taleh Zang also was attacked, according to the spokesman.

There was no immediate comment from Iran on the attacks on the steel factory, the army positions and the bridges.

The raid near Tehran was the second attack in the area since a three-month bombing of the cities, including Baghdad and Tehran, by the Gulf war foes.

The strikes by warplanes and long-range surface-to-surface missiles were halted in June last year at the behest of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

W.German envoy rejects Israeli report on W.Bank

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — West Germany has categorically denied an Israeli report that Bonn has agreed to extend additional economic aid requested by Jordan for the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

West German Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels on Tuesday described a statement by Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin welcoming West German aid for the occupied territories as "intentionally wrong information" and "utterly incorrect."

Mr. Bartels, who is in charge of the occupied territories, was quoted in Israeli newspapers on Sunday as telling two West German parliamentarians that Israel would ease restrictions on the transfer and distribution of funds to help the purported aid plan.

Mr. Bartels told the Jordan Times in an interview that his country "has not been officially approached" in relation to aid for the territories. He dismissed as "not true" an Israeli report saying that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan made such a request in Bonn.

The ambassador said that his country was approached through its embassy in Amman to attend an international conference slated for November to discuss details of five-year development plans for Jordan and the West Bank. These plans, he said, would be discussed with international experts including competent West

German authorities.

He explained that West Germany had a two-pronged approach to economic aid for the occupied territories: the bilateral approach based on enhancing already existing development projects in the occupied territories in coordination with Jordan, and the approach within the European Community which would extend economic support from its own funds. In this respect, Mr. Bartels said, West Germany has the same position as other European countries.

French Ambassador to Jordan Patrick Leclercq told the Jordan Times Sunday that France, which is already engaged in economic cooperation with West Bank institutions, "would be looking into the possibility of extending additional aid within the European Community."

However, he added that "there has not been an actual request (by Jordan) at this point."

He said France would await the discussion on the five-year development plan for the West Bank before deciding on its participation.

Mr. Bartels stressed in his interview that economic aid to the occupied territories should be viewed within the context of Israeli restrictions and practices which are described in detail in reports compiled by Meron Benvenisti, an independent Israeli researcher.

Mr. Benvenisti is a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem and runs the West Bank data project institution.

West Bank leaders take cautious stand

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip were hopeful the meeting might be a first step towards ending Israeli occupation.

Even headline PLO supporters admitted local Palestinians were excited about the meeting. Sales of local Arabic-language newspapers were booming and radio news bulletins were closely monitored, Palestinian sources said.

Both "hawks" and "doves" among PLO supporters warned they would oppose the summit if any solutions proposed excluded the PLO. They also said local opinion would support them.

According to a senior Israeli government official, the Hassan-Peres talks have weakened the "radical" Arab front against Israel and evoked mostly low-key reactions from Islamic states.

"(Mr. Peres) trip has weakened the radical Arab consensus and (showed) it is no longer a major crime to talk to Israel," the official, who asked not to be identified, said.

Although Libya, Algeria and Iraq condemned the meeting, only Syria had broken off relations with Morocco, the official pointed out.

The Israeli press was united in its praise of the Peres trip and said the visit was worthwhile even if no breakthrough was achieved in Middle East peace efforts.

"The meeting with King Hassan is a very important event, even if it does not culminate in the signing of agreements," the Haaretz daily said.

"We will be satisfied if (it) represents a continuation of what (late Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat's (1977) visit started: Arab recognition of the existence of Israel as a permanent fixture in the Middle East," it said.

The mass circulation Yedioth Ahronoth said the trip "opened a real and public dialogue for peace with an Arab and Muslim state whose leader is the current chairman of the Arab League."

It said that even if there were no immediate results "the fact (the visit) was publicised is a crack in the wall of the Arab boycott and a lever towards change in the attitude of Arab states towards us."

Parliamentarians, most of whom were not informed about the trip, were anxiously awaiting Mr. Peres' return.

Several moderates hoped he would succeed in re-activating the

stagnated peace process, but hardliners feared Mr. Peres might discuss an exchange of Israeli-occupied West Bank land for peace, a deal they strongly oppose.

Right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, due to take over the premiership in October under a coalition agreement with Peres' Labour Party, said the prime minister did not have the right to discuss a return of West Bank land.

But the Likud leader did say he would pursue peace efforts initiated by Mr. Peres as long as he agreed with them.

"If this (peace) process has my consent and the consent of the cabinet, without a doubt, I will continue with it," he said.

Mr. Peres' trip looked certain to bolster his popularity just as he came out on top in a dispute with the Likud bloc over the status of Justice Minister Yitzhak Modai. Mr. Peres forced Mr. Modai to resign on Monday after he publicly insulted the prime minister.

Abba Eban, chairman of parliament's foreign affairs and defence committee, said King

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Arab, international media voice mixed reaction to Morocco talks

CAIRO (Agencies) — Editorials in Wednesday's editions of state-owned newspapers wished success for King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Premier Shimon Peres and saw their meeting as an indication that all Arab countries would eventually join the peace process Egypt initiated 9 years ago.

"Egypt wishes success for the peace talks between Hassan and Peres in Ifrane because Egypt supports all efforts that aim at pushing the peace wheel forward," said Al Akhbar newspaper in an editorial.

"Egypt sincerely hopes that this meeting would result in breaking the stalemate in the Israeli position regarding the Palestinian recognition of the state of Israel and the establishment of a state of their own (on the West Bank and Gaza)," it added.

The editorial also appealed to Arab heads of states not to face the meeting with the same hostile stand they adopted following late President Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel in November 1977.

"Arabs should not take a hostile stand on Hassan-Peres meeting even if it failed to achieve the national aspiration of the Arab peoples because time proved Sadat was right ... Egypt restored Sinai while the Syrian Golan Heights and the West Bank remained under Israeli occupation," the editorial said.

Al Ahram echoed similar views and said "the initiative taken by King Hassan and Peres indicates that all Arab countries, sooner or later, would join the peace process which Egypt began 9 years ago."

Moroccan opposition dailies Wednesday published for the first time reports of the meeting in Morocco.

But the pro-government dailies

Al Anbaa, Le Matin and Al Maghrib, the official news agency and radio, made no mention of the top-secret talks held in the Atlas Mountain resort of Ifrane.

The Istiqlal Party's dailies L'Opinion and Al Alam, the Socialist opposition's Al Ithidha Istiqlali and the Communist daily Al Bayane published lengthy front-page reports from foreign news agencies but made no comment.

Under the headline "Shimon Peres in Morocco," Al Bayane said it was too early to comment on the talks before the results were known, but the paper published hostile reactions from other parts of the Arab World.

Meanwhile foreign newspapers usually sold in Morocco were not on news-stands Wednesday.

In Tunisia, the daily Le Temps wondered whether "the Ifrane meeting risks deepening the Gulf between Arab countries" or whether it would lead to a new Middle East peace process.

In another commentary As Sabah wondered what effects the meeting would have on relations between Morocco and Libya and on the state union treaty they signed nearly two years ago.

The official Algerian dailies El Moudjahid and Al Chaab confined their comments mainly to the Foreign Ministry's statement published Tuesday denouncing the talks as an "outrage" against all Arabs.

Most of the coverage in the few papers which mentioned the visit

was from foreign agencies, but L'Opinion carried a front-page report from its special correspondent Naim Kamal, who said the meeting aimed at "breaking open the door to peace in the Middle East and speeding up the peace process before October," when Peres is to be replaced as prime minister by Yitzhak Shamir of the right-wing Likud Bloc.

In Israel, radio reports quoted U.S. State Department sources as saying that King Hassan proposed to Peres an international peace conference with the participation of the PLO, to be held in Morocco.

The Western diplomats here said King Hassan's position was based on the peace plan adopted by the Arab nations in Fez, Morocco, under King Hassan's chairmanship in 1982, in which the Arabs collectively proposed mutual recognition and a permanent peace settlement with Israel.

The Fez plan was based on Israel's total withdrawal from occupied Arab territory including East Jerusalem and unrestricted self-determination for the Palestinian inhabitants.

Israel almost immediately rejected the plan, while the United States, as a possible alternative, put forward President Ronald Reagan's proposal for Palestinian rule in the West Bank "in association with Jordan."

In L'Opinion, Kamal said "a total blackout surrounds the discussions. But, according to well-informed sources, Morocco's viewpoint is based on the Fez plan, and Peres is expected to make concrete proposals which may open the way to a negotiated solution in the Middle East."

Kamal, citing a highly-placed Moroccan official, commented

scathingly on the Syrian decision to break all relations with Morocco in retaliation for the Peres visit.

"Morocco is a sovereign nation free to take whatever initiative it pleases," the unnamed official said. "Nonetheless, Morocco remains tied to the Arab World by a basic solidarity."

In Washington all three major American television networks reported the surprise visit of Peres to Morocco for talks with King Hassan.

On July 21, the day Peres flew to Morocco, news stories of the secret talks appeared on American television.

CBS called the trip "the most important face-to-face Arab-Israeli contact in years." According to CBS news, Peres' mission to Morocco was so sensitive a development that Israeli military censors held up the announcement for six hours.

CBS State Department correspondent Bill McLaughlin called the move "a dramatic effort to revive the stalled Middle East peace process. Technically, Israel and Morocco are in a state of war, but Morocco's King Hassan has long tried to play the role of middle man."

Peter Grose of the Council on Foreign Relations was quoted on the CBS broadcast that "all of the Arabs surrounding Israel understand that if they want to get a deal or get any process moving, they stand a much better chance with Prime Minister Peres."

McLaughlin concluded that "Hassan may anger some radical Arab leaders and invite an attack by terrorists but he may also improve his image in the U.S. by defying Israel's most vocal Arab enemies, including Libya's Col. Qadhafi."

5 U.S. companies indicted for trying to sell planes to Libya

ATLANTA (R) — Seven people and five companies have been indicted by a grand jury here on charges of trying to divert Lockheed C-130 cargo planes and parts worth \$50 million to Libya, a U.S. attorney has said.

U.S. Attorney Stephen Cowen said a seven-count indictment had been returned in Atlanta charging the individuals and companies with attempting to divert aircraft to Libya which had been sold to and were destined for another country.

Only one of those indicted, Franklin Corcoran of Santa Barbara, California, had been arrested Tuesday night.

A news conference has been called to announce the indictment and reveal the names of the other defendants.

According to Cowen, the plot involves two Libyan nationals, three California companies and two West German firms that allegedly had used the cover that the planes were to be used for oil exploration in the small West African country of Benin.

"They bought the planes from Lockheed and they were flown from Marietta (Georgia) to Newfoundland to France to Benin and then to Libya," Cowen said.

The C-130 propeller driven cargo planes are manufactured at the Lockheed-Georgia plant in Marietta, about 24 kilometres north west of Atlanta.

Cowen emphasised that Lockheed is not involved in any criminal activity. Company spokesman Dick Martin refused to comment on the indictments.

Earlier, in Washington, administration officials said the U.S. government would indict five U.S. companies and several individuals on charges of conspiring to smuggle two C-130 military cargo planes to Libya.

The officials, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said the chief of the Libyan Armed Forces would also be named in the indictment, but they gave no details.

U.S. apologises to Israel for leaks of cluster bomb smuggling

TEL AVIV (AP) — The U.S. administration apologised to Israel for publicity surrounding allegations that Israeli agents smuggled cluster bomb technology, a Defense Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Israel had asked the U.S. government to handle further queries on the subject of the cluster bombs through diplomatic channels.

The daily Hadashot reported that officials of the U.S. State and Justice Departments, as well as U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering, had apologised to Israel for the publicity.

U.S. embassy spokesmen were not in their offices for comment.

U.S. customs spokesman Dave Hoover said in Washington on July 8 that the Justice Department was probing suspicions that Israel tried to obtain technology from private contractors in the United States to build cluster bombs.

Israel strongly denied the accusation, saying it had valid export licences for the technology in which a canister dropped from the air releases hundreds of

bombs.

Reacting to the allegations, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said at the time that "it looks like some people somewhere are trying to find out of nowhere stories that will undermine" the U.S.-Israeli relationship.

Publication of the cluster bomb case came at a time when relations were already strained over the recruitment of a U.S. Navy analyst to spy for Israel and a plot to allegedly sell U.S. arms to Iran.

The Israeli official said the Justice Department was angry at the premature publication because it violated a U.S. law which forbids disclosures regarding cases under investigation by federal grand juries.

Several Israeli employees of the Defense Ministry's purchasing mission in New York have been subpoenaed by federal investigators.

Israeli diplomats have told Justice Department officials that Israel would only allow questioning of the Defense Ministry workers on condition it were held as part of routine

exchanges of information and not under a court subpoena.

U.S. cluster bombs were used in air raids on west Beirut during Israel's second invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Supplies were stopped after an outcry in Congress where protests were lodged that the weapon had not been used in self-defence as required by U.S. law.

The daily Al Hamishkar said Israel was trying to sell back 4,000 canisters still stored in the United States as a result of the embargo.

Israel began developing its own aerial cluster bombs and cluster shells for artillery use following limitations first imposed after they were used in Israel's 1978 invasion of South Lebanon.

Military affairs analyst Ze'ev Schiff wrote in the daily Haaretz recently that the accusations against Israel were ironic because Israel's state-owned military industries is one of three companies participating in a bid issued by the U.S. government for improving and upgrading the efficiency of the American cluster mini-bombs.

Sudanese government troops launch counter-attack on rebels near Juba

NAIROBI (R) — The Sudanese army has launched a counter-attack to dislodge rebel guerrillas from a hill overlooking the airport in the southern capital of Juba, diplomatic sources in Nairobi said Wednesday, but Sudan denied that the airport was in rebel control.

Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi was quoted on Wednesday in Khartoum by the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) as denying that Juba airport had fallen to troops of the Ethiopian-backed rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

A senior SPLA official earlier told Reuters in Addis Ababa that the SPLA had taken the airport after heavy fighting against government troops.

But the sources in Nairobi, who contacted officials in Juba on Wednesday, dismissed the SPLA claim, saying the rebels were only able to launch hit-and-run attacks on the outskirts of the town.

The aim of the Sudanese army offensive which started on Monday was to reopen the airport, closed since the SPLA took control of Lado Hill, five kilometres to the north, on July 17, the sources said.

The airport is of vital strategic importance to the government garrison, which depends on a Sudanese air force shuttle for food, ammunition and other supplies.

The airport was closed because the Sudanese army needed to use high-velocity weapons against the rebels and these were a hazard to planes in the area, the sources added.

An SPLA official in Addis Ababa, Major Deng Alor, told Reuters the rebel army was in full control of the airport and had imposed a watertight blockade on the town itself.

Mr. Mahdi said last weekend he was confident the army could handle the SPLA threat to Juba. Major Alor dismissed Mr.

Mahdi's optimism as a ploy to boost army morale and predicted the town would fall very shortly.

Military experts said a direct SPLA assault on the army garrison stood little chance of success.

A U.N. official in Kampala who also spoke to Juba on Wednesday said the anti-government forces reinforced the siege Tuesday by cutting a major road out to the town of Yei on the Zairean border to the southwest.

The official, Techeze Zangbar of the World Food Programme (WFP), said there was no tactical advantage to the SPLA in establishing a physical presence at the airport since they could prevent flights from their positions on Lado Hill.

WFP has a special interest in the situation in southern Sudan because of its concern for the 50,000 or so displaced people who have taken refuge in Juba from fighting in the surrounding countryside.

Peres goes for drive in Ifrane

IFRANE, Morocco (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres drove around this mountain village Wednesday accompanied by other members of his delegation, eyewitnesses said.

Informed sources said he was expected to have talks later with senior Moroccan officials but King Hassan of Morocco would not be

present at the session. The Israeli premier had two rounds of top-secret talks with the king in the royal palace here Tuesday but nothing has filtered out.

Peres, who arrived on Monday night for what was reported to be a 48-hour visit, was expected to leave later Wednesday.

Five Senate candidates call Israel strongest ally of U.S.

WASHINGTON — Five Senate candidates have agreed without debate that Israel is the United States' strongest ally.

But that may be the only point of U.S. foreign policy on which there is no disagreement between the three Democrats and two Republicans seeking their party's

nomination, according to their remarks during a foreign policy forum sponsored by the Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs.

"There should be no military aid to Israel's enemies," said Democratic Rep. Barbara Mikulski of Baltimore — Washington Times.

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USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>Tel: 773111-19</div> <div>PROGRAMME ONE</div> <div>17:00 Koran</div> <div>17:30 Cartoons</div> <div>17:45 Children programmes</div> <div>18:05 The Nightingale</div> <div>19:15 Religious programme</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 News programme</div> <div>20:45 Contests programme</div> <div>21:45 Tomorrow's programmes</div> <div>21:50 Arabic Play</div> <div>22:00 News Summary in Arabic</div> <div>23:10 Play continued</div> <div>PROGRAMME TWO</div> <div>17:30 Champs Elysees</div> <div>18:00 News in French</div> <div>18:15 Champs Elysees Contd.</div> <div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Amanda</div> <div>21:10 Lime Street</div> <div>22:00 News in English</div> <div>22:30 Feature film: Make Me an Offer</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM</div> <div>& party on 9560 KHz. SW</div> <div>Tel: 774111-19</div> <div>07:00 Light Music</div> <div>07:30 Newsweek</div> <div>08:30 Morning Show</div> <div>09:00 News Summary</div> <div>10:00 Morning Show</div> <div>11:00 Pop Session</div> <div>11:30 Talking about Music</div> <div>12:00 News Summary</div> <div>12:30 Pop Session Contd.</div> <div>13:00 News Summary</div> <div>13:05 Pop Session</div> <div>14:00 News Bulletin</div> <div>14:10 Instrumentals</div> <div>14:30 Country Music</div> <div>15:00 Concert Hour</div> <div>16:00 News Summary</div> <div>16:30 Instrumentals</div> <div>17:00 Old Favorites</div> <div>17:30 Yes Minister</div> <div>18:00 News Summary</div> <div>18:30 Special Feature</div> <div>19:00 Music</div> <div>19:30 Newsweek</div> <div>19:30 Date with a Star</div> <div>20:00 Evening Show</div> <div>21:00 Evening Show Cont.</div> <div>21:50 Evening Show Cont.</div> <div>22:00 Evening Show Cont.</div> <div>23:00 Evening Show Summary</div> <div>23:05 Evening Show Cont.</div>	<div>23:57 News Headlines</div> <div>24:00 Close down</div> <div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1323 KHz.</div> <div>07:00 Newsweek 07:30 Classical Record</div> <div>Review 07:45 Reflections 07:50</div> <div>Financial News 08:00 World News 08:30</div> <div>24 Hours: News Summary 08:30</div> <div>Perfect Choice 08:45 The World Today</div> <div>09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Nature</div> <div>09:30 Notebook 09:40 The Farming World</div> <div>10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours:</div> <div>News Summary 10:30 New Waves on</div> <div>the Shortwave 10:45 The Company of</div> <div>Men 11:00 World News 11:09</div> <div>Reflections 11:15 Country Style 11:30</div> <div>John Peel 12:00 World News 12:09</div> <div>British Press Review 12:15 The World</div> <div>Today 12:30 Financial News: Look</div> <div>Ahead 12:45 The Time Machine 13:00</div> <div>News Summary: A Rule's Guide to</div> <div>Repression 13:00 News Summary:</div> <div>Morale Talks To 13:30 Radio Active</div> <div>14:00 World News 14:09 News about</div> <div>Britain 14:15 Sportsweek 14:30</div> <div>Assignment 15:00 Radio Newsworld</div> <div>15:15 Top Twenty 15:45 Sports-</div> <div>Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24</div> <div>Hours: News Summary 16:30</div> <div>Business Matinee 24:00 Sportsweek 06:15 A Jolly</div> <div>Good Show 06:40 World News 06:49</div> <div>The World Today 07:25 A Letter from</div> <div>England 07:30 Financial News</div> <div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div> <div>MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,</div> <div>11925 and 15210 Hz</div> <div>07:00 News: Informal Presentation of</div> <div>Popular Music with Feature Reports</div> <div>Interviews, Answers to Listener's</div> <div>Questions, Science Reports, Sports</div> <div>News 30 minutes past the hour. 18:00</div> <div>News 18:10 Newsweek 18:20 News USA</div> <div>19:00 News 19:10 Focus 19:30 Special</div> <div>English News & Features 20:00 News</div> <div>20:10 Newsline 20:30 Magazine Show</div> <div>21:00 News 21:10 Focus 21:30 Special</div> <div>English News & Features 22:00 News</div> <div>22:10 Newsline 22:30 Now Music USA</div> <div>23:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music</div> <div>USA Jazz 24:00 News 00:30 VOA</div> <div>World Report</div> <div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div> <div>EXHIBITION</div> <div>* A French exhibition entitled "La</div> <div>mode, les modes, la rue" at the French</div> <div>Cultural Centre (until July 24).</div> <div>THEATRE</div> <div>* The Czechoslovakian Panoptikum</div> <div>Theatre is presenting two performances</div> <div>daily at 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. at the</div> <div>Royal Cultural Centre (until July 25).</div> <div>FEATURE FILM</div> <div>* "Close Encounters of the Third Kind"</div> <div>at 7:00 p.m. Thursday at the American</div> <div>Centre.</div> <div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div> <div>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267</div> <div>American Centre Tel. 644371</div> <div>British Council Tel. 636147-8</div> <div>French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009</div> <div>Goethe Institute Tel. 641993</div> <div>Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203</div> <div>Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049</div> <div>Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 539777</div> <div>Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195</div> <div>Hindustani Youth City Tel. 667181</div> <div>Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793</div> <div>Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 642251</div> <div>Azzam Municipal Library Tel. 843555</div> <div>University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555</div> <div>MUSEUMS</div> <div>Folklore Museum: Jewellery and</div> <div>costumes over 1000 years old. Also</div> <div>mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th</div> <div>to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre.</div> <div>Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5</div> <div>p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.</div> <div>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an</div> <div>excellent collection of the antiquities of</div> <div>Jordan. Jabel Al Qasr (Citadel Hill).</div> <div>Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.</div> <div>(Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.</div> <div>4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.</div> <div>Jordan National Gallery: Contains a</div> <div>collection of paintings, ceramics, and</div> <div>sculptures by contemporary Jordanian</div> <div>artists from most of the Muslim</div> <div>countries and a collection of paintings</div> <div>by 19th Century orientalist artists.</div> <div>Muntazah, Jabel Luwadih. Opening</div> <div>hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30</div> <div>p.m. - 5.00 p.m.</div> <div>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Alia</div> <div>information department at the Queen</div> <div>Alia International Airport tel. (08)</div> <div>53200-5, where it should always be</div> <div>verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>09:15 Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>10:30 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>10:45 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>10:45 Jeddah (RJ)</div> <div>10:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)</div> <div>11:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)</div> <div>12:15 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>12:30 Istanbul (RJ)</div> <div>13:40 Abu Dhabi, Doha, Bahrain (GF)</div> <div>14:05 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>14:25 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>14:30 Rhodes (RJ) (add.)</div> <div>14:40 Riyadh (RJ)</div> <div>15:00 Amman (RJ)</div> <div>15:00 Cairo, Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>15:40 London (RJ)</div> <div>15:40 Athens (RJ)</div> <div>15:40 Paris, London (RJ)</div> <div>15:50 Amsterdam, Laraca (KLM)</div> <div>19:10 Frankfurt (LH)</div> <div>20:40 Zurich, Laraca (SR)</div> <div>24:00 Baghdad (RJ)</div> <div>09:40 London, Baghdad (BA)</div> <div>DEPARTURES</div> <div>07:00 Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>09:00 Beirut (MEA)</div> <div>11:00 Rhodes (RJ) (add.)</div> <div>12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)</div> <div>12:30 Athens (RJ)</div> <div>13:00 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>13:00 Paris, London (RJ)</div> <div>13:15 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)</div> <div>13:30 Istanbul (TK)</div> <div>13:30 Tripoli (LH)</div> <div>14:00 Laraca (RJ)</div> <div>14:00 Madrid (RJ)</div> <div>14:20 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>15:00 Bahrain, Doha (GF)</div> <div>15:35 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>17:40 Riyadh (RJ)</div> <div>20:00 Doha (RJ)</div> <div>20:30 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>21:15 Jeddah (RJ)</div> <div>21:30 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)</div> <div>21:30 Damascus (RJ)</div> <div>22:00 Muscat (RJ)</div> <div>22:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)</div> <div>23:00 Bangkok (RJ)</div> <div>23:50 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)</div> <div>MARITIME TRAFFIC</div> <div>Regular-line ships docking at Agaba</div> <div>port:</div> <div>— Hual Trotter</div> <div>— Lanka Mahapala</div> <div>Amn Kaffer and Sons Company, with</div> <div>its new offices in Shamsani, at your</div> <div>service, tel: 603709/15.</div> <div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div> <div>Wednesday rates</div> <div>Local sell/buy rates in Jls</div> <div>Belgian franc 78.5 / 79.3</div> <div>French franc 143.8 / 145.1</div> <div>Italian lire 50.6 / 50.6</div> <div>Japanese yen (for 100) 220.5 / 223</div> <div>Swedish crown 48.9 / 49.4</div> <div>Swiss franc 200.2 / 202.6</div> <div>U.S. sterling pound 512.1 / 519.7</div> <div>U.S. dollar 344.4 / 347.4</div> <div>W. German mark 161.8 / 163.6</div> <div>WEATHER</div> <div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of</div> <div>Meteorology.</div> <div>It will be normal with northwesterly,</div> <div>moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will</div> <div>be northerly moderate and calm sea.</div> <div>Amman 20/31</div> <div>Agaba 19/36</div> <div>Deserts 22/36</div> <div>Jordan Valley 26/38</div> <div>Yesterday's high temperatures:</div> <div>Amman 32.5, Agaba 41. Humidity</div> <div>readings: Amman 40 per cent, Agaba</div> <div>21 per cent.</div> <div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>Amman governorate 891228</div> <div>Amman civil defence 198, 199</div> <div>Civil Defence Unit 271293, 273131</div> <div>Civil Defence Quesenish 707333</div> <div>Civil Defence Deir Alla 57308</div> <div>Ambulance 195, 775111</div> <div>Amman downtown fire brigade 198</div> <div>First aid 630341</div> <div>Blood bank 778303</div> <div>Civil Defence rescue 661111</div> <div>Fire headquarters 622093-3</div> <div>Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777</div> <div>Police headquarters 639141</div> <div>Traffic police 89639071</div> <div>Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881</div> <div>Municipal water complaints 771125</div> <div>Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53330/60</div> <div>NIGHT DUTY</div> <div>AMMAN:</div> <div>Dr. Adel Dabdoub 893644</div> <div>Dr. Yousef Sammour 665254</div> <div>TAXIS:</div> <div>Hussein taxi 771776</div> <div>Khaldoun taxi 664888</div> <div>Bassem taxi 611857</div> <div>Al Khayyan taxi 641541</div> <div>Al Abi taxi 621127</div> <div>IRBID:</div> <div>Dr. Abdul Karcem Abwa (-)</div> <div>ZARQA:</div> <div>Dr. Hesham Sarabani 986632</div> <div>HOSPITALS</div> <div>Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32</div> <div>Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6</div> <div>Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 644312</div> <div>Jabal Amman Maternity 642662</div> <div>Malhar, J. Amman 636140</div> <div>Palestine, Shamsani 664171/4</div> <div>Shamsani Hospital 669131</div> <div>University Hospital 845845/65</div> <div>Al-Munir Hospital 667227/9</div> <div>The Islamic, Abadi 666127/37</div> <div>Al-Ahli, Abadi 664164/6</div> <div>Islamic, Al-Munir 771013/3</div> <div>Al-Bashir, J. Adirafah 775111/26</div> <div>GENERAL</div> <div>Jordan Television 773111/19</div> <div>Radio Jordan 774111/19</div> <div>Ministry of Tourism 642311</div> <div>Hotel complaints 666412</div> <div>Police complaints 661176</div> <div>Telephone Information 12</div> <div>Jordan and Middle East calls 10</div> <div>Overseas calls 17</div> <div>Repair service 11</div>
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<div>FOR FRIDAY</div> <div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>PROGRAMME ONE</div> <div>10:00 Koran</div> <div>10:30 Children programmes and cartoons</div> <div>12:30 Friday's Prayer</div> <div>12:35 Religious seminar</div> <div>14:00 The Knight Rider</div> <div>15:00 Arabic film</div> <div>16:00 Programme on Jordan</div> <div>16:35 Scientific programme</div> <div>16:55 Arabic series</div> <div>18:00 Arabic series</div> <div>19:50 Programme on Jordan</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Arabic series</div> <div>21:30 Islamic programme</div> <div>22:30 Arabic series</div> <div>23:00 News summary in Arabic</div> <div>PROGRAMME TWO</div> <div>17:30 French film: Charles et Lucie</div> <div>19:00 News in French</div> <div>19:15 News Variations</div> <div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Open All Hours</div> <div>21:10 Finder of Lost Love</div> <div>22:00 News in English</div> <div>22:30 Play of the Week: The Death of the Heart</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM</div> <div>& party on 9560 KHz. SW</div> <div>07:00 Light Music</div> <div>07:30 Newsweek</div> <div>08:30 Morning Show</div> <div>09:00 Champs Elysees</div> <div>10:00 Morning Show</div> <div>11:00 Pop Session</div> <div>11:30 Talking about Music</div> <div>12:00 Pop Session</div> <div>12:30 Pop Session</div> <div>13:00 News Bulletin</div> <div>14:10 Instrumentals</div> <div>14:30 Country Music</div> <div>15:00 Concert Hour</div> <div>16:00 News Summary</div> <div>16:30 Instrumentals</div> <div>17:00 Old Favorites</div> <div>17:30 Yes Minister</div> <div>18:00 News Summary</div> <div>18:30 Special Feature</div> <div>19:00 Music</div> <div>19:30 Newsweek</div> <div>19:30 Date with a Star</div> <div>20:00 Evening Show</div> <div>21:00 Evening Show Cont.</div> <div>21:50 Evening Show Cont.</div> <div>22:00 Evening Show Cont.</div> <div>23:00 Evening Show Summary</div> <div>23:05 Evening Show Cont.</div>	<div>23:57 News Headlines</div> <div>24:00 Close down</div> <div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1323 KHz.</div> <div>07:00 Newsweek 07:30 Country Style</div> <div>07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News</div> <div>08:00 World News 08:30 24 Hours</div> <div>News Summary 08:30 A Rule's Guide</div> <div>to Repression 08:45 The World Today</div> <div>09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Marzhan 10:00</div> <div>World News 10:30 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 10:30 Sportsweek 11:00</div> <div>World News 11:00 Radio Review 11:15</div> <div>The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 11:30</div> <div>Music Now 12:00 World News 12:00</div> <div>British Press Review 12:15 The World</div> <div>Today 12:30 Financial News: Look</div> <div>Ahead 12:45 The Time Machine 13:00</div> <div>Music Now 13:00 For When the Bell</div> <div>Tolls 01:00 World News 01:00 The</div> <div>World Today 01:25 A Letter from</div> <div>Northern Ireland 01:30 Financial News</div> <div>01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports</div> <div>Letter from Northern Ireland 16:30</div> <div>Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsworld 16:15</div> <div>Jazz for the Asking 15:45 Sports</div> <div>Summary 16:00 World News 16:09 24</div> <div>Hours: News Summary 16:30</div> <div>World News 16:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 16:39 Sportsweek 17:00</div> <div>World News 17:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 17:09 Sportsweek 17:30</div> <div>World News 17:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 17:39 Sportsweek 18:00</div> <div>World News 18:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 18:09 Sportsweek 18:30</div> <div>World News 18:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 18:39 Sportsweek 19:00</div> <div>World News 19:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 19:09 Sportsweek 19:30</div> <div>World News 19:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 19:39 Sportsweek 20:00</div> <div>World News 20:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 20:09 Sportsweek 20:30</div> <div>World News 20:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 20:39 Sportsweek 21:00</div> <div>World News 21:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 21:09 Sportsweek 21:30</div> <div>World News 21:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 21:39 Sportsweek 22:00</div> <div>World News 22:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 22:09 Sportsweek 22:30</div> <div>World News 22:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 22:39 Sportsweek 23:00</div> <div>World News 23:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 23:09 Sportsweek 23:30</div> <div>World News 23:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 23:39 Sportsweek 24:00</div> <div>World News 24:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 24:09 Sportsweek 24:30</div> <div>World News 24:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 24:39 Sportsweek 25:00</div> <div>World News 25:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 25:09 Sportsweek 25:30</div> <div>World News 25:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 25:39 Sportsweek 26:00</div> <div>World News 26:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 26:09 Sportsweek 26:30</div> <div>World News 26:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 26:39 Sportsweek 27:00</div> <div>World News 27:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 27:09 Sportsweek 27:30</div> <div>World News 27:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 27:39 Sportsweek 28:00</div> <div>World News 28:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 28:09 Sportsweek 28:30</div> <div>World News 28:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 28:39 Sportsweek 29:00</div> <div>World News 29:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 29:09 Sportsweek 29:30</div> <div>World News 29:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 29:39 Sportsweek 30:00</div> <div>World News 30:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 30:09 Sportsweek 30:30</div> <div>World News 30:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 30:39 Sportsweek 31:00</div> <div>World News 31:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 31:09 Sportsweek 31:30</div> <div>World News 31:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 31:39 Sportsweek 32:00</div> <div>World News 32:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 32:09 Sportsweek 32:30</div> <div>World News 32:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 32:39 Sportsweek 33:00</div> <div>World News 33:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 33:09 Sportsweek 33:30</div> <div>World News 33:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 33:39 Sportsweek 34:00</div> <div>World News 34:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 34:09 Sportsweek 34:30</div> <div>World News 34:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 34:39 Sportsweek 35:00</div> <div>World News 35:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 35:09 Sportsweek 35:30</div> <div>World News 35:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 35:39 Sportsweek 36:00</div> <div>World News 36:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 36:09 Sportsweek 36:30</div> <div>World News 36:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 36:39 Sportsweek 37:00</div> <div>World News 37:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 37:09 Sportsweek 37:30</div> <div>World News 37:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 37:39 Sportsweek 38:00</div> <div>World News 38:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 38:09 Sportsweek 38:30</div> <div>World News 38:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 38:39 Sportsweek 39:00</div> <div>World News 39:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 39:09 Sportsweek 39:30</div> <div>World News 39:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 39:39 Sportsweek 40:00</div> <div>World News 40:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 40:09 Sportsweek 40:30</div> <div>World News 40:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 40:39 Sportsweek 41:00</div> <div>World News 41:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 41:09 Sportsweek 41:30</div> <div>World News 41:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 41:39 Sportsweek 42:00</div> <div>World News 42:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 42:09 Sportsweek 42:30</div> <div>World News 42:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 42:39 Sportsweek 43:00</div> <div>World News 43:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 43:09 Sportsweek 43:30</div> <div>World News 43:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 43:39 Sportsweek 44:00</div> <div>World News 44:09 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 44:09 Sportsweek 44:30</div> <div>World News 44:39 24 Hours: News</div> <div>Summary 44:39 Sportsweek 45:00</div> <div>World News 45:09 24 Hours: News</div> 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AFESD provides funds for developing Hammad Basin

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) is helping Jordan carry its part in the development of the Hammad Basin, a region bordering Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, according to AFESD representative Wa'il Kana'an who is presently in Jordan to make an assessment of the fund's participation.

He said in a statement that AFESD will be helping Jordan in the development of Al Ruweishid district of the basin, a project estimated to cost JD 4 million. Jordan's share of the Hammad Basin is estimated at four million hectares, nearly 22 per cent of the western area of the basin. Mr. Kana'an pointed out.

Jordan is planning to spend JD 2.85 million on this project during the new five-year development plan and the AFESD is expected to pay the balance of the cost.

According to Mr. Kana'an, a higher committee for the Hammad Basin projects comprises representatives of the four Arab states and he said that it has held several meetings since

1979 to discuss the development of the strategic basin.

Mr. Kana'an said that his visit to Jordan was to meet with Jordanian officials and to follow up on studies on projects to be carried out in the Jordanian part of the Hammad Basin, particularly the development of water resources through artesian wells.

The project, he continued, also entails developing 180,000 hectares of pasture land, building a centre for improving livestock with initial plans to raise 40,000 head of sheep, providing utilities and services such as schools, cooperative societies, consumer cooperatives, agricultural extension services and residential quarters for workers on the project.

The project aims at organising agricultural production, improving the infrastructure for the local population and providing incentives for bedouins to settle and develop lands and to help them to market their products, Mr. Kana'an added.

Foundation to hold cultural activities for visiting Arab children

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Noor Foundation will organise the Sixth Arab Children's Conference in Jordan in the coming month to enable children from various Arab countries to come together and learn about Jordan's background and development and to exchange ideas and carry out joint cultural programmes, a spokesman for the foundation announced Wednesday.

He said that the week-long programme, opening on Aug. 5th, entails cultural activities and visits to different development projects and archaeological sites. It also includes organising art exhibits for children, national costume shows and participation in voluntary activities in the Ajloun camp and programmes run by the children's club.

The conference aims to focusing on the conditions of Arab children and will also direct attention to the need for providing more care to Arab youngsters in all fields.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Masri meets consul to Nicaragua

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Wednesday conferred in his office with Mr. Amin Al Sali, Jordan's honorary consul in Nicaragua. Mr. Sali represented Jordanians living in the Central American state at the Second Jordanian Expatriates' Conference held in Amman last week. During the meeting the minister and Mr. Sali discussed the situation of Jordanians in Nicaragua and means of strengthening their links with their homeland. They also reviewed the outcome of the Second Jordanian Expatriates' Conference.

Ministry to join talks on boycotting Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Finance will take part in the 55th conference of the liaison officers of the regional offices for boycotting Israel. The conference will be held in Damascus on July 28 and will last for eight days.

Karak district spends JD 1m on schools

KARAK (Petra) — Nearly JD 1 million is being spent on building schools for boys and girls and adding annexes to others in the district of Qasr of Karak Governorate, district governor, Mr. Fahim Nawaiseh, announced Wednesday.

AMPCO team back from Gulf tour

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) returned to Amman on Wednesday after a tour of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait where they studied central markets in Gulf countries. AMPCO Chairman of the Board of Directors Ghazi Abu Hassan, who led the delegation, said that the delegation held talks with Arab officials on marketing agricultural products.

CAA to take part in air transport meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will take part in meetings of the air transport committee in Arab countries, scheduled to be held in Rabat, Morocco, in July 28. The meetings will last for four days.

Corporation to attend marine transport seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ports Corporation will take part in a world seminar on marine transport which will be held in London on Aug. 27. The corporation's deputy director general, Dr. Farouq Aladdin, will represent the corporation in the three-day seminar.

University official refutes reports on closure of Yarmouk office

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Local reports over government plans to close down the Yarmouk University Liaison Office near Amman were refuted Wednesday by Elias Jreisat, head of the office's public relations department.

"Activities here are continuing as normal," Mr. Jreisat told the Jordan Times, adding that the office "has to date received no official notices."

A report carried by a local Arabic daily newspaper on Tuesday said that the Ministry of Higher Education has entrusted a team to study the feasibility of using the liaison office for ministry related activities. The report, which quoted an unnamed senior ministry official, said that the ministry had no plans to move its headquarters, located on Wadi Sagra road, to the liaison office building.

Dr. Ahmad Al Tel, head of the

ministry committee, recently visited the site to study prospects of using the offices for ministry purposes, the report said.

However, Mr. Jreisat could not elaborate on the report but said that the university's newly-appointed president, Dr. Mohammad Hatmud, had not been officially informed about the ministry's plans.

A senior official from the Ministry of Higher Education told the Jordan Times on Wednesday that the committee has not completed its feasibility study on the possible close down of the liaison office.

According to Mr. Jreisat, there are five employees working at the liaison office and from between 35 to 40 employees working in the four-storey building which, in addition to the office, houses the headquarters of the Arab Women Graduates Society and the Centre for Hebrew Studies. The liaison office, located in Jubeiha, is owned by the university.

Jordan to review development plans for occupied territories at talks on Palestinian affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to a conference on the affairs of Palestinian refugees, due to open in Damascus on Saturday, will submit three working papers and will present ideas for implementing development plans in the occupied Arab territories, Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under Secretary Ahmad Qatanani announced Wednesday.

He said that the delegation will submit ideas for carrying out projects which will bolster the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule and help offset the effects of economic recession and unemployment in the occupied territories.

Qatanani meets Farra

Dr. Qatanani was speaking at a

meeting with Arab League Assistant Secretary General Mohammad Al Farra with whom he exchanged views on the agenda of the conference which will be attended by delegates from Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees.

Both Dr. Farra and Dr. Qatanani will leave for Damascus on Thursday to take part in the conference which is also to be

attended by Palestinian representatives in addition to Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Arab League.

Working papers

Dr. Qatanani said that his delegation's working papers will tackle the subject of Israeli manipulations and forgeries of official documents and title deeds of Arab land under Israeli rule. A second paper will discuss Israel's attempts to settle Ethiopian Jews in the occupied West Bank and the third will review the obstacles Israel is placing in the path of international agencies which are trying to extend humanitarian assistance to Arab people in the occupied territories.

Egg marketing society could collapse without government aid, JSPME chairman says

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian Society for Producing and Marketing Eggs (JSPME) has appealed to the government for financial assistance to help save the egg-producing sector "which is on the brink of collapse," according to the JSPME Chairman of the Board Suleiman Irteimeh.

"The government could help the society to offset its accumulated deficit and straighten out the present egg glut by granting long-term loans to repay the society's debts," Mr. Irteimeh told the Jordan Times on Wednesday.

Egg farms, which are estimated to have a total combined investment of JD 220 million, have incurred losses reaching up to JD 3.5 million over the past three years, he said.

This is the second time in one week that an agricultural organisation has appealed for direct government intervention to rectify its financial situation.

The Jordan Valley Farmers Association this week requested the government to grant the association a JD 2 million loan and to reschedule its government debts.

One well-placed official at the Ministry of Agriculture told the

Jordan Times that the problem largely lies in the lack of coordination between agricultural institutes. "He said that financial problems could also be attributed to these organisations over-extending themselves regarding their loans to farmers. Some farmers have been known not to repay their loans on time and in some cases it takes years before they meet their debts, the official said. He went on to say that many farmers default on their repayments partly because of low incomes resulting from low prices for agricultural produce and also due to market glut.

In interviews with the Jordan Times, agricultural officials have said that agriculture in Jordan has been suffering in the absence of a comprehensive policy on agriculture. They stress the need for total revaluation of the agricultural sector and the activities of organisations which extend credit facilities to farmers.

Price reduction

The JSPME reduced the prices of table eggs in June for one month in a bid to market its huge surplus of eggs. The society's decision to reduce the price of eggs, however, only benefited middlemen and brokers whereas farmers and consumers were not

affected, Mr. Irteimeh said, adding that the reduction had no long-term effect on reducing the surplus of table eggs. He said that there will be further gluts unless egg production levels drop well below the present level of 550 million eggs per year and if production quotas are not monitored.

The local egg glut has been aggravated because there are no other market outlets due to fierce competition and the high cost of production of Jordanian eggs in comparison with other egg exporters.

According to Mr. Irteimeh, the society has called on the government to reschedule the JSPME's debts of JD 750,000 over a period of three years. The society has also requested a long-term loan of JD 2,000,000 from the government in order to set up grading centres and refrigerated warehouses in order to store the surplus of table eggs, he added.

The society has recently destroyed 2,000 cartons of table eggs which had deteriorated as a result of improper storage, Mr. Irteimeh said.

The society has also called on the government and concerned authorities to tighten licensing regulations for egg farms and to monitor production.

Jordan's first economic newsletter monitors developments in business

By William D. Cordes
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Economic Monitor, Jordan's first and only economic newsletter, was launched in Amman earlier this month by prominent Jordanian economist and newspaper columnist Fahed Fanek.

The newsletter, written in English and to be issued initially on a monthly basis, aims at providing local and foreign businessmen with up-to-date information and data regarding business and economic developments in Jordan.

Dr. Fanek, founder and editor of the Jordan Economic Monitor, intends to focus on anticipating developments in the Jordanian business world, arguing that knowing what is about to happen, before it actually occurs, is vital for business decision-making.

"Businessmen need real information, and sometimes they need the information before things happen, not after they happen. What we have available in the market is the after-the-fact news, and I will try to concentrate on what is going on and what is about to happen, along with some 'insider' news," Dr. Fanek told the Jordan Times.

Intended for a limited audience



Fahed Al Fanek

with a need for quick and accurate information on the Jordanian economy, the Jordan Economic Monitor is available by subscription only, at a price of JD 20 for the first six issues. Since the newsletter first appeared two weeks ago, Dr. Fanek has received about 60 subscriptions. The majority of which are from Jordanians. Though it is too early to gauge the foreign response, Dr. Fanek does not anticipate more than about 200 subscriptions all told, a number he is content with.

"It's not meant to be a journalistic issue, but rather a personal letter between me and my subscribers," he explained.

First issue

The first issue, dated July 15, is

six pages long and divided into four sections. The first, entitled "Economic Outlook," is a general overview of the economic and business situation in Jordan.

The second section, "The Economy," includes facts and figures on Jordan's 1986-1990 five year economic development plan, information on expatriate remittances and balance of payments data.

Under the heading of "Politics and Policy" are a feature on PLO finances and a brief description of Jordan's economic plan for the West Bank. The last section focuses on "Corporate Performance" and carries reports on phosphate production and the absorption of the Jordan Fertilizers Company into the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

Dr. Fanek left open the possibility of future expansion. "I wanted to start modestly and grow, instead of starting big and getting tired. So if the response is positive I will publish twice-monthly first and then weekly if need be," he said.

Anyone interested in receiving free introductory copy of the Jordan Economic Monitor should call Dr. Fanek's office in the Housing Bank Building.

University holds absorbing lecture series on music of ancient civilisations

By Jean Claude Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In the scope of a course on the History of Ancient Civilisations being held at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Literature and given by Dr. Khair Yassin, an eminent archaeologist, Ohannes Lepedjian, a young student with a degree in Law, is presenting a series of lectures on the music of ancient civilisations.

Basing his idea on a book by Elizabeth May called "Music of Many Cultures," Ohannes Lepedjian describes the music of civilisations as old as 21,000 B.C. and as "recent" as 400 A.D. The fascinating aspect of the lectures is the fact that Mr. Lepedjian not only talks about the subject, but also offers the opportunity to actually listen to samples of music from each period! Needless to say that no recording from any of these eras is available. Instead, a set of 3 records is supplied with Elizabeth May's book, and modern recordings have been made with instruments as close as possible to the originals. As a result of impressive documentation, gathered during years of extensive research, and all the necessary information, including score sheets, it is also known how to play the music.

Primitive rhythms

Primitive rhythms, such as those of Australia's aborigines, using wooden sticks on hollow trunks, or striking strings on a bow.

produce extraordinary effects. Ohannes Lepedjian explains how the harp, which was mainly played during religious ceremonies, has crossed the centuries and carries an impressive inheritance. With the primitive recorder (the simplest flute), the harp is the oldest instrument known, some specialists referring to it as the "eternal" instrument.

In the world of Atlantis, around 21,000 B.C., chromatic sounds were already in use. In Lemuria, 16,000 B.C., the harp was used to produce very quiet and relaxing sounds. In ancient Egypt, during the XVII dynasty, the harp had reached an importance both in size, about 6 feet, and in sonority. The notion of harmony was already there. Going down the stream of time, Mr. Lepedjian illustrates how the instrument was

used by the Druids in Stonehenge, in Babylon for sexual and pagan celebrations, then in Crete, Greece, Pompeii, and Japan.

Listening to such music requires a special concentration from the listener. Without making the mental effort of going back in time, this experiment could turn out to be ridiculous. On the contrary, with a minimum amount of preparation, one can almost feel the atmosphere the harp created in the old temples, whether in Egypt, Babylon or in an Incan religious feast. Another interesting aspect of the lectures of Mr. Lepedjian is to show the evolution of the instrument. The harp has given birth to several string instruments, the most popular and modern one being the guitar.

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Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6716, Amman, Jordan

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4 Telex: 21997 ALKATTO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

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Equation here, many may follow

ACCORDING to unofficial accounts of the communique that was expected to be issued after the end of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' talks with King Hassan II of Morocco, the Arab peace plan that was adopted by the Arab summit of 1982 was discussed. King Hassan explained the plan to Peres, the communique was expected to say, and the Israeli premier explained Israel's position. Peres would then report to his government on the outcome of the visit, and the Moroccan king would report to the Arab leaders at an Arab summit conference.

So far, so good. But would there be an Arab summit for King Hassan to report to following his unilateral decision to invite the Israeli prime minister to his country, and especially after Syria broke off all links with Rabat? The answer depends on a multiplicity of factors, not the least among them the results of the surprise talks themselves.

Everything in the Middle East is of course possible. But judging by the way things stand now, the likelihood is that there will be a long period of time before final results are known.

In the meanwhile, nobody can tell what the next political stage will carry for us. And one has to brace for all kinds of possibilities.

King Hassan will have a lot of explaining to do in the aftermath of his dramatic move, and we do not really know how he intends to do his explaining. As to Peres, well, the least that this man would have been able to achieve from his visit to Morocco is to go with a bang before he turns over power to the Likud in three months, and not as some Israelis expected, with a whimper. He stands to gain more than anybody else, whether from achieving for his country the kind of legitimacy Israel seeks in the Arab World and internationally, or from splitting the Arab camp even further between "moderates" and "radicals" and "peace-seekers" and "rejectionists." And above all perhaps, Peres would be able to boost of Israel's image in the international arena as "always ready to talk to Arabs anywhere" even when the Arabs will not even recognise it.

This is the equation that seems to be emerging from the talks of the past three days in Morocco. There may be others of course, but only time can tell of their substance and validity.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: An act of sabotage

ONE cannot but consider Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan II as an act of sabotage that has been planned to undermine current efforts for reestablishing solidarity among Arab states. This Israeli move is clearly designed to destroy any attempt to rebuild Arab ranks and strengthen the Arab stand. The visit places the Arab Nation as a whole face to face with the bitter experience of an Arab country dealing with the enemy, separately, an experience proved to be doomed and a total failure after the Egyptian experiment that led to the achievement of nothing. How can Morocco now achieve anything at all by separate dealings with the common enemy, and when Morocco has no cards to play in the deal nor has it any land occupied by Israel, and therefore nothing to defend? The separate dealing between Egypt and Israel in the past had brought about disaster not only for Egypt but for the whole Arab Nation. The visit by Peres to Morocco is bound to benefit only the Zionist enemy while the Arab countries will find it hard now to try to put together their forces or to rally their ranks anew. Indeed, the visit has placed the Arabs in the face of new crises and new dilemmas.

Al Dustour: Israeli stunt

THE political acrobatic moves of the Israeli prime minister these days are meant not to achieve solid steps towards establishing peace but rather as an attempt to put up a good image before the world, and an attempt to gain world support for Israel. The Israeli prime minister realises that the Moroccan monarch does not have great influence on the Palestine question or the Middle East conflict since his country is thousands of kilometres away from the embattled region. Peres undertook this mission while he is about to give up the reign of power in Israel to Shamir, a move which indicates that he is not sincere in trying to achieve peace. If he was sincere, he could have made moves in the direction of peace earlier and could have pledged Israel's desire to grant the Palestinians their rights in their homeland. All past experience and this new Israeli move indicate that the Jewish state does not wish to have peace and all the past, bitter experiences with the enemy indicate that all moves by its leaders are only meant to cause further disarray in Arab ranks and bring about destruction to efforts for achieving solidarity among Arab states.

Sawt Al Shaab: Splitting Arab ranks

THE Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco was timed to coincide with current efforts made by King Hussein and other Arab leaders to reestablish Arab solidarity and end differences among Arab countries. The visit is clearly designed to draw another wedge among Arab states and to maintain the disarray in their ranks. If this state of affairs continues the Arabs cannot achieve a just and durable peace and cannot regain land and property lost to the Israeli enemy. The Israelis realise this fact and they always try to impede all efforts aimed at mobilising the forces of the Arab Nation. King Hassan's meeting with Shimon Peres was a separate deal, resulting from the absence of solidarity and unity of Arab ranks; and came as a direct result of the lack of joint action and the lack of will on the part of Arab leaders to undertake a meaningful and joint action to confront common challenges and dangers. This visit is definitely not in favour of the Palestine cause or the national interests of the Arab people.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Reflections on oil and peace in the Mideast

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO —The OPEC conference of late June on Brioni lake in Yugoslavia failed. And I have been seeing the price of gasoline in my San Francisco neighborhood going down. In the Sharq al-Ausat I read that disputes between Iraq and Iran were key factors in the failure of the Brioni conference.

I read about these far-away events in my newspapers. But then I can see the effects of these dramas right around me. We do indeed live in "one world."

I also read in our local paper that oil prices are going down because the big oil companies have been putting pressure on gasoline dealers to "sell more and more." Yet profits do not seem to be in great danger. The reasons are obvious. Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries are producing oil at a fast rate.

Immense flows of oil are pouring into the world market. The companies have to keep the oil moving. And so the consumer pays less, and is happy.

Does Saudi Arabia produce more in order to make more money? No. The real reason is political. My book on Nixon foreign policy is about to appear, and in the chapter on the Middle East, I inserted a final footnote. It was from an American expert on the oil industry and said, simply, that all oil pricing has always been much more political than economic. OPEC therefore is as much... or even more... a political than an economic organisation.

OPEC is largely made up of Muslim countries. It is the most powerful arm of the Arab and Muslim world on the globe. The most pressing challenge to Muslim unity today is the Iraq-Iran war.

Iraq, of course, is damaged by low oil prices. But money is not Iraq's main problem. Iran, of course, is seriously hurt by low oil prices. And lower reserves of foreign currency will have an effect on Iran's war effort.

Lower oil prices also have an effect on the United States. A few months ago, Americans, especially stockholders, were euphoric over the collapse of oil prices. But not so today. The stock market has been going down. And it is being realised that low oil prices mean chaotic prices, and that could have destabilising effects on the economy. And the American economy, in recent weeks, has begun to look sick. So it seems that, after a brief counter-current in May, Saudi Arabia has resumed the oil production war.

Last spring, in the aftermath of

the Bush visit to Saudi Arabia, the Reagan administration, at last, pulled back from its extreme pro-Israeli stance. And there apparently was hope that order would return to world oil markets. The Brioni conference was supposed to be an occasion where the new OPEC agreements would be announced. But that did not happen.

I realise, also from reading my newspapers, that the reason it did not happen was because the Iran-Iraq war has, once again, intensified. Washington officials are always worried, but their worries seem to be a bit greater now. They are worried about the fragility of the international monetary system. They are worried about the stability of Mexico which has suffered from low oil prices more than any other oil producing country. They are

worried about the November elections which could threaten Republican control of the American Senate.

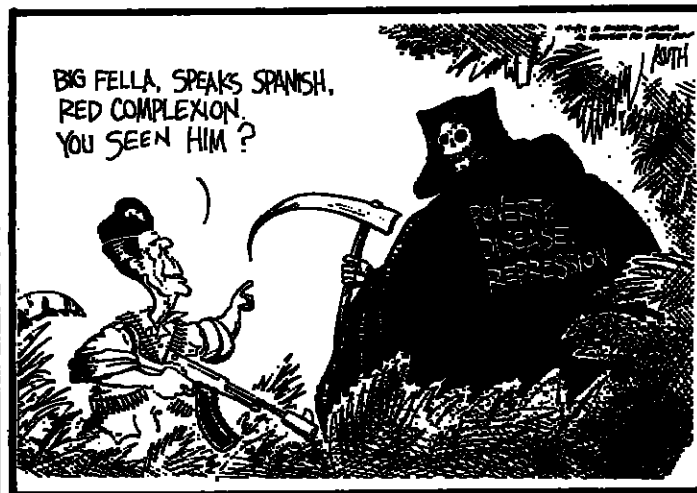
It seems to me that there are three critical crisis regions in the Middle East: Iran-Iraq, Lebanon, and Palestine. The first is an issue of war; the second is one of the civil war or civil peace; the third is one that involves two peoples claiming the same land. As the summer of 1986 began, the first crisis seemed worse, the second better, and the third even more complicated than before.

A few words on Lebanon. Once again Syria seems to be trying to make peace, and, possibly, this time, some progress could be made. Israel hates any peace in Lebanon, and keeps on talking about military action against Syria. But my government seems once again to have realised it is in

the interests of the United States that there be peace in Lebanon, whether Tel Aviv likes it or not.

If progress seems possible in Lebanon, similar progress seems much more difficult in regard to Palestine. But no explosion seems to be pending in the immediate future. As to the war, the danger there appears acute. Wars are always to be feared. And this is no exception. If there should be some sudden change in the situation, then the reverberations would go around the world, right into my neighbourhood.

In my book I noted that one of the differences between revolutionary Iran now and revolutionary Russia in earlier years is that Iran has remained within the world economy. The Russians, by contrast, left it. That is a hopeful fact.



Sandinista anniversary clouded by growing crisis

By Matthew Campbell
Reuter

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's revolutionary government, which last weekend celebrated its seventh anniversary in power amid a seemingly endless cycle of bloodshed and poverty, is bracing for hard times ahead.

The festivities were overshadowed by widespread expectations of increasing hardship following U.S. congressional approval of \$100 million in new aid to guerrillas battling to topple the Sandinistas who came to power on July 19, 1979.

"We are experiencing the worst moments since the triumph of the Sandinista revolution, a crisis so profound that even supplying food is very difficult," Vice-President Sergio Ramirez said last month.

Foreign diplomats here said the increased aid to the guerrillas commonly called contras, would prolong and intensify a bloody conflict that already has claimed more than 12,000 Nicaraguan lives since 1983.

The economy is plagued by chronic supply and production problems — not all of them war-related — and there is no end in sight to severe shortages that are now a daily reality for most of the country's three million inhabitants.

The government has estimated export earnings for 1986 will fall some \$100 million below last year's level to an all-time low of around \$250 million.

"It is a depressing prospect. It is the people who will be forced to suffer," said an Asian ambassador.

Most observers agreed that support for the Sandinistas had weakened since they won around two-thirds of the vote in general elections in 1984. But despite widespread grumbling, manifestations of serious dissent have been minimal.

Diplomatic analysts said one of the reasons for this was because the left-wing government had skillfully used U.S. hostility to explain the country's economic woes, many of which were the result of faulty economic planning rather than the war.

They said the much-denounced threat of U.S. intervention helped rally opinion in defence of the revolution since Nicaraguans had a deep-seated aversion to U.S. interference in their country stemming from the occupation of Nicaragua by U.S. marines early this century.

"It's something similar to the Dunkirk spirit," said one European diplomat, referring to the wave of defiant patriotism that swept Britain when its back was to the wall in World War II.

Diplomats expressed the view that far from pressuring the Sandinistas into surrender, the increased U.S. aid to the contras would be used to demand increased sacrifices from the Nicaraguan people.

"If (the aid) won't produce a victory for the contras. It just means thousands more people will be killed or mutilated," one envoy said.

that ousted the late U.S.-supported dictator Anastasio Somoza seven years ago.

President Reagan has said the Sandinistas are bent on exporting Marxist revolution in the Western Hemisphere and pose a security threat to the United States. Aid to the contras, Washington argues, is a means of pressuring the Sandinistas into modifying their policies.

But the FSLN responded with angry defiance to approval by the U.S. House of Representatives of Reagan's aid package, vowing to take all steps necessary to defend its revolution.

"We are not going to cower or take flight, even faced with the possibility of U.S. troops intervening directly in our country. We are going to carry on defending our revolution," President Daniel Ortega said.

Tough measures followed, including closure of the only opposition newspaper, *La Prensa*, and the expulsion of two senior Roman Catholic clerics accused of siding with the contras.

"Both sides appear to be rushing headlong toward a final showdown," said one Western diplomat.

He described approval of the aid "as a virtual death blow" to peace efforts by the Contadora Group, Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela — which has been campaigning for an end to outside involvement in the region.

Nicaragua had signalled its willingness to continue talks on a Contadora peace treaty that would have committed it to a process of internal reconciliation as well as to substantial arms reductions.

Instead, the scene is set for further restrictions on civil liberties by the Sandinistas and a continuing arms build-up to fend off what the government describes as the increased U.S. threat.

"The only thing that can halt a U.S. invasion is for the U.S. to see the capacity we have to defeat it," said Bayardo Arce, one of nine "commandantes" of the Sandinista directorate.

Diplomats said Nicaragua, which in 1984 acquired sophisticated Soviet-built MI-24 helicopter gunships, was currently boosting its fleet of MI-17 transport helicopters.

"They are rotting away," commented one foreign military attaché, who said increased U.S. aid could reverse things only if linked to supervision of rebel activities inside Nicaragua by foreign military advisers.

Sandinista officials say the extra U.S. support, which will provide for U.S. training of the rebels, will not bring a contra victory any closer.

"If (the aid) will cause more suffering, more killing, more destruction, but it is not going to change the balance of the war because the counter-revolutionary forces are already defeated," said Vice-President Ramirez.

Even so, the downing of a Sandinista helicopter in December by guerrillas using a surface-to-air missile was a warning against complacency by the Sandinista army.

The war of the camps — a truce unlikely to hold

The following article is reprinted from the July 11 issue of *Middle East International*, London.

WITH the tanks given to Amal by Syria (Soviet T-54s) after last year's "battle of the camps" positioned around Sabra/Shatila and Bourj al-Barajneh, Palestinians have been chillingly reminded of the fall of Tel Zaatar camp in 1976. Through the slow stages of the cease-fire proclaimed in mid-June, through the formation of a force-*tampon* from the sixth brigade of the Lebanese army, no real end to the latest stage of the Beirut camps has crystallised. By June 25, the army had taken up some of the positions assigned to it, and by the 27th had begun to remove the fortifications. At 10:30 a.m. July 3, two and a half weeks after the cease-fire, the first UNRWA supply trucks were waiting to be checked by the army outside Shatila. Originally announced for the previous day, delivery was twice postponed because of Amal demands that they should take charge of the operation, unloading and re-loading the supplies on their own transport. This was one sign among others that convinced Palestinians that the cease-fire is a mere truce that will last only as long as Amal needs to re-organise. It was not until June 27 that the army began to clear away fortifications, a job now more or less accomplished. But women who ventured out nervously to stock up on June 27 and 28 had their shopping bags searched by militia, and medicines, batteries, coffee and cigarettes removed. Though by now it is clear that the Syrians are putting some real punch into the pacification plan, the ceasefire is still a very fragile thing, and the main causes of conflict are unresolved.

Unlike last year's Damascus agreement, reached through negotiations between the parties in conflict, this year's part of a broader plan for west Beirut, worked out in Damascus by the main Lebanese "opposition" leaders, without any Palestinian representation. This has the disadvantage of reducing the Palestinians to just one among a number of militias whose disarmament is seen by the "opposition" leaders as essential for ending the anarchy in west Beirut, thereby obscuring the Palestinians' special need for self-defence. The Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) has endorsed the new arrangements, which have some advantages over those of last year, notably the complete withdrawal of Amal from the surroundings of the camps, and the placing of Lebanese army units between the antagonists. On the debit side, whereas last year's cease-fire allowed the Palestinians to keep their light and medium arms, the present one rejects the principle of self-defence, even though the anti-Palestinianism among Amal fighters makes disarmament tantamount to suicide. Another weakness in this latest agreement is that it sets no term for normalisation: for evacuating the wounded, opening the camps, releasing detainees, returning the *muhajireen* (those who fled the fighting) to their homes. Even though Palestinians have confidence in the commander of the force-*tampon*, they cannot ignore the fact that it is made up from the mainly Shi'ite sixth brigade, which fought along side Amal against the camps last year. Most dubious of all, Amal had still not withdrawn its forces from around the camp two weeks after the cease-fire.

In fact the siege of the camps has continued off and on since last year, particularly around Shatila, which constitutes a strategic point in the struggle for control of west Beirut. Though homes inside the camp were rebuilt, most Palestinians living outside did not dare to return to homes that in most cases had been looted and burnt; of those who did, several have been killed. It was dangerous

to move around inside the camp at night with a light — one woman who did was hit by a sniper. Mini-sieges were imposed in October 1985, in January 1986, and again in March/April. Just before the January siege, homes on the eastern edge of the camp were entered, and their occupants forced to leave at gun-point, without their clothes, money or identity papers. Secondary school students who have to go up Sabra Street to reach their schools have had to run the gauntlet of Amal checkpoints, where they run the risk of being detained, roughed up, or worse. Because of conditions like these, many young men have not gone outside the camp in over a year.

Neither the Lebanese nor the Arab conjuncture are likely to generate pressures to redress the balance. From Damascus the message that Amal is Syria's favoured client among Lebanon's "nationalist progressive forces" has gone out loud and clear. For all their denunciation of "fighting between brothers" and whatever their fears about Amal's ultimate objectives, the rest of the west Beirut leadership cannot roundly condemn such a major member of the anti-Gemayel front. The current political stagnation and economic breakdown make the maintenance of this front as necessary as it is difficult. Thus, most of the other leaders have endorsed Amal's pretext for making war on the camps: the claim of massive return of Arafat fighters with the collusion of Gemayel. Most have echoed Amal's slogan of "no return to pre-1982." A year ago, it was the "capitalist" rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan that offered Amal its major justification. Even Hizbollah leaders, who last year were foremost in their criticism of Amal's war against the Palestinians, now echo the accusations of an Arafat-Gemayel plot.

How true are the rumours of a massive Arafatist return? Resounding declarations by Arafat's henchmen have furnished Amal leaders with all the proof they need. Yet these are more a symptom of Arafat's blocked options than of reality, propaganda to cover the nakedness of inaction. Individual Arafatists have been spotted here and there (some have been assassinated in the Sidon area), but there is no patch of Lebanese soil, including the camps, where a concentration of Arafatist fighters could be concealed for more than five minutes. The stories that periodically ripple through Beirut — of 600 flats rented for Arafatists in "strategic locations," of 2,000 fighters waiting in Ashrafieh or Shweifat to swoop on west Beirut — are products of the rumour-machine or wishful thinking. The loyalists have a small base in Ain Helwan, but in Beirut the camps' defenders are young residents, mostly too young to have fought in 1982 — "reserves of reserves," to quote a veteran. In Shatila, local Arafatists were removed from all committees after last year's siege; only the social institutions funded by the PLO were allowed to remain. Not only is the Syrian-backed PNSF in charge, but Syrian *mukhabarat* (secret police) are said to be well informed about who comes and goes. Nevertheless the Syrian/PNSF campaign against Arafat has backfired, combining with Amal attacks to build a reaction of pro-Arafatism. Arafat has been "reflected" among Palestinians in Lebanon, not by anything he has said or done, but by the piling up of evidence that the Damascus-Amal alliance means the end of resistance from South Lebanon, and probably the end of the Beirut camps too.

If not to stem an Arafatist tide, what prompted the siege of May 1979? Throughout last year, clashes had been kept more or less under control by the efforts of the coordination committee formed in June 1985 from representatives of

Amal, Jumblatt's PSP, the PNSF and Syrian observers. Amal attributed the escalation of May 1979 to a Palestinian "breakthrough" at the perimeters of the camps, developments related to South Lebanon. That a deal to "neutralise" South Lebanon may be under way is suggested by a number of signs, such as the sudden fading of threat of an Israeli attack on Syria. First inspired soon after the Gegees uprising in January, these war rumours intensified in April when Syria was added to America's "terrorist" hit-list. A more substantial sign is the deceleration of resistance in the south. Though the media continue to announce daily operations, sources close to the Lebanese Resistance Movement (LRM) say that if Amal hears of an impending operation it moves to prevent it. The Syrians have been similarly bent on curbing LRM activity in the western Beqaa.

That Lebanese reactions to the second "battle of the camps" have been more muted than last year reflects not only the disarray of the "nationalist progressive forces," and the severity of the economic crisis, but also better planning on Amal's side. There has been no messy overflow of kidnappings and manhunt to west Beirut, no stories of mass executions, or media uproar. Though as heavy, the bombardment of the camps has been less obstructive and continuous. Amal's management of the media has also been more adroit: its communiques have emphasised its own good intentions and willingness to abide by the cease-fires, while the besieged Palestinians have been accused of taking the offensive, and of planning massacres against the Shi'ites. Amal has been helped in this not only by its virtual control of the official radio and TV, but also by the flight of the foreign press in the wake of the U.S. bombing of Libya. The local press has been the target of so much intimidation that not much of its famed frankness remains.

Arab reactions have also been less incisive than last year, when considerable pressure was brought on Syria to end the fighting, reinforcing the negotiating stance of the PNSF. This year, only Algeria and Kuwait took action, leaving the more dramatic role to the Iranian

mission headed by Bisharati. This was given a semblance of success by a lull in the bombardment that lasted until the mission left for Damascus, as well as by a number of conciliatory speeches by Shi'ite leaders; but its only concrete achievement was the evacuation of six wounded people from Bourj. Slackening of Arab concern may be a reaction to the chronic nature of the fighting in Lebanon, and to the unresolved split within the PLO — but it is probably due more to a reluctance to irritate Syria at a time when much effort is being put into producing a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement.

However, precarious the situation inside the camps, Palestinians outside are seeking security inside them. The shelters where around 1,300 families have taken refuge have not been harassed this year — most are in protected areas — but Palestinian homes in quarters under Amal control have been entered, and young men taken away. Ali Dababish was taken from his home in Ard Jalloul (near Sabra) on the night of June 23, and his body found the next day on the sand near Khaldeh. The week before, an 18-year-old youth, Munzer Said, was "executed" near the Sports City. The list of missing persons had reached 121 by June 29, most of whom were taken from their homes, or at Khaldeh checkpoint. Some 20 have been released so far, telling of the deaths of 15 others, eight of them after the cease-fire. Among those executed was a Lebanese contractor who used to transport building materials into Shatila. A young man, slightly simple-minded, who works in a cafe in Sabra was shot in the legs by Amal militia simply for being Palestinian.

The closing of militia offices in west Beirut is widely seen here as more for public relations than for real. All Amal offices around the camps are supposed to be closed, according to the Damascus agreement, though an exception has been made for one close to the entry to Shatila, supposedly de-militarised. However, people who know the area say that, in many cases, Amal are putting temporary occupiers into their offices, and since the whole of the southern suburbs is an area of Shi'ite predominance, many of the militia live there, and can be called back into action in hours.

Hinweise für Deutsche zur Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag

Am 25. Januar 1987 findet die Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag statt.

Deutsche, die außerhalb der Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschließlich des Landes Berlin leben und dort keine Wohnung mehr innehaben, können bei Vorliegen der sonstigen wahlrechtlichen Voraussetzungen an der Wahl teilnehmen, wenn sie:

- in den Gebieten der übrigen Mitgliedstaaten des Europarates leben oder,
- in anderen Gebieten leben, sofern seit dem Fortzug aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und bis zum Wahltag nicht mehr als zehn Jahre verstrichen sind,
- vor ihrem Fortzug mindestens drei Monate ununterbrochen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland einschließlich des Landes Berlin gewohnt oder sich sonst gewöhnlich aufgehalten haben;
- in ein Wahlverzeichnis in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland eingetragen sind. Diese Eintragung erfolgt nur auf Antrag. Der Antrag ist auf einem Formblatt zu stellen; er soll bald nach dieser Bekanntmachung abgesandt werden. Einem Antrag, der erst am 04. Januar 1987 oder später bei der zuständigen Gemeindebehörde eingeht, kann nicht mehr entsprochen werden (18 Abs. 1 der Bundeswahlordnung).

Antragsvordrucke (Formblätter) sowie informierende Merkblätter können:

- bei den diplomatischen und berufsconsularischen Vertretungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland,
- beim Bundeswahlleiter, Postfach 55 28, D-6200 Wiesbaden, oder
- beim Oberstadtdirektor der Stadt Bonn, Stadthaus, Berliner Platz 2, D-5300 Bonn 1, angefordert werden.

Weitere Auskünfte erteilen die Botschaften und berufsconsularischen Vertretungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

China's second 'Great Wall' is green

By Chen Gengtao

The famous Great Wall, built of bricks, was built to preserve China from invasion by Mongol warriors. A new wall, this time a shelterbelt constructed of trees, grass and shrubs, is being built to repulse the invading desert.

PEKING, China — Persistent invasions by northern nomads prompted ancient kingdoms in China to build the Great Wall. Today a new wall, a shelterbelt of trees, shrubs and grass, is being assembled to keep out even more threatening invaders — the desert sands.

One of the seven wonders of the world and the nation's number one tourist attraction, the Great Wall failed to repulse the Mongol tribes which descended upon China in the 3rd century B.C. Two thousand years later the "green wall" may be more successful in repelling the threat to the soil posed by some of the world's most hostile natural conditions. Chinese agronomists estimate that its already produces a net economic benefit of \$630 million a year.

Even the streets of Peking have benefited. Notes Peking's mayor Huang Chao: "The dust storms that used to plague the capital in spring and winter have been virtually brought under control." The storms, originating in Inner Mongolia, have been subdued by shelter forests on the capital's northern outskirts and beyond.

With vast areas of desert, northern China is plagued by sandstorms which eat into eight

million hectares of farmland and pasture. Unchecked soil erosion has dyed China's second longer river, the Huang Ho, the ochre colour which gives it its English name "Yellow River."

Some 7,000 kilometres in length, the new green wall is an immense project encompassing one quarter of China's land mass. Winding its way across northern China from Heilongjiang province in the northeast to Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the northwest, the shelterbelt was begun in 1978. During the first phase, completed in 1985, more than six million hectares of barren land have been planted.

"It is extremely difficult to grow vegetation in most of the project area because precipitation averages below 400 mm a year," says Wang Zhibing, forestry engineer at the Shelterbelt Bureau in Yinchuan, in the middle section of the new wall. Wang points to the success of the first phase, measured by the fact that "we have not only surpassed our plans, but achieved a 51 per cent tree survival rate."

In recent years, according to Wang, local peasant households have played an increasingly important role. A new government policy has

encouraged peasants to contract to plant trees — something which many afforestation programmes have tried and failed at.

Peasants are often, and understandably, reluctant to engage in labour-intensive tree planting which takes many years to pay off. The Chinese have provided an attractive incentive by stipulating that "he who plants owns the trees and has the right to bequeath them to his children."

Over the past two years this policy has triggered an unprecedented nation-wide afforestation drive. Millions of peasants have surged into treeless areas, planted them, and used considerable ingenuity to make the seedlings survive and grow.

Special emphasis was laid on planting bushes and grass as well as trees. "The primary goal of constructing the green wall is not for timber, but for ecological improvement," explains Jiang Ru, assistant researcher at the Botanical Institute of the Chinese Academy of Natural Sciences. "Bushes are particularly hardy, more drought-resistant than trees and grass, and are therefore the best kind of plant for arid areas like Inner Mongolia."

According to Chen Guangwu, deputy director of the Shelterbelt Bureau, "one-third of the regions covered by the project have found their sub-climate and environment have changed for the better." Harvests have improved as a result; one survey showed that on farmland protected by the shelter system, crop yield is up by



Planting trees on China's barren mountains (Photo by Earthscan)

one fifth. This is mainly due to a 30 per cent decrease in wind speed leading to a decline in evaporation, and a resultant quadrupling of the soil moisture content.

Seemingly inexorably, the Tengger and Mu Us deserts in north-central China used to roll southward and force residents to make way. Local people are now beginning to wrestle back farmland and pastures. On the southern periphery of the Mu Us, in Shaanxi prefecture, people have stabilised two thirds of the formerly shifting sand dunes by

planting grass. Tree coverage has increased from nearly zero in 1950 to 20 per cent.

Despite the huge effort already invested in it, China's northern shelter system is far from being completed. "The area is too vast and the natural conditions too severe to expect drastic changes in a short time," says Wang Zhibing, adding that to reach the goal of fundamental environmental modification "will take several generations."

"The last eight years is only the first step," Wang adds. "There will be a second phase, a third, and

who knows how many after that."

Plans for Phase Two (1986-90) call for greening another six million hectares of desolate land, to bring tree coverage over the entire area up from zero to 7.5 per cent.

It took more than 1,000 years to build the Great Wall, and the green wall is no less arduous a task. Both will have been laboriously constructed by the hands of millions of peasants who know that the desert invader must be halted if the environment, and their livelihood, is to be saved — Earthscan feature.

Randa Habib's Corner

Energetic waste

THE idea behind summer time is basically to save energy. Offices which close at 6 p.m. do not need to be lit, the same goes for homes which put their lights on later and for shops and restaurants too.

One would imagine then that lighting streets would automatically be delayed in accordance with the new time. But this is not so. At 6.30 p.m., while the sun is still high in the sky, if you look at streetlights, you will find them all switched on. In fact you will have to look quite hard to notice that they are on because, at that time, the daylight is still strong. And don't think that that is pure coincidence and that by mistake only one street was lit while the others were not. I have been observing this for quite a while and all the streets I went through were lit while the sun was still shining.

In fact it is not necessary to light the streets before 8 p.m. these days and only when we do can we talk about saving energy.

It is a pity that decisions taken by the government after, one would assume, a good study in order to limit expenditure are in fact improperly carried out. It should not be difficult to decide to put the lights on at sunset and save at least two hours of energy in all the streets of the city.

It only takes some organisation and common sense.

Kuwait leads diplomatic moves

(Continued from page 1)

Kuwait's Al Seyessan daily appeared to back King Hassan, "if Peres carried with him something positive."

It described King Hassan as "an ardent Arab nationalist and experienced statesman."

It chided Arab governments who broke with Egypt, noting: "The Moroccan monarch's calculations are certainly accurate, and need to be supported by the Arabs so as not to miss any opportunity, as they did when they reacted in extreme fashion to Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem."

Kuwait's Al Qabas and Al Watan dailies recalled that the Peres-Hassan talks coincided with the 34th anniversary of the July 23 revolution in Egypt "which sought to put an end to the imperialist domination of the Arab World."

"The Peres visit will only result in perpetuating the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, and losing Arab rights, as it comes at a time when the Arab World is in a state of fragmentation and Israel enjoys maximum strength," Al Qabas said.

The daily Al Rai Al Aam warned editorially that the Peres

trip to Morocco "could herald a new era of Arab dissensions and deep feuds." The paper raised fears that the visit could entrench the "Israeli stance based on ignoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

"Urging Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi to renew his contacts for convening an emergency Arab summit conference to adopt a collective decision on the Peres visit, Al Wahda of Abu Dhabi said: "This visit has confused the Arab capitals and caused major embarrassment to the Arab countries and the PLO, who are now called upon to take a new stance towards Morocco."

The Sharjah-based Al Khaleej newspaper asked on behalf of the Arab people "how can Hassan receive Peres when he is the chairman of the Arab summit, the Islamic congress and head of the committee for the salvation of the Holy Mosque of Al Aqsa in Jerusalem."

"Morocco's reception of the Israeli leader contradicts the common Arab cause and consensus," it said.

Bahrain's Akhbar Al Khaleej expressed scepticism about any positive outcome from the talks.

W. Bank leaders cautious

(Continued from page 1)

Hassan was sending an important message to the Arab World through his decision to meet Mr. Peres publicly — "If you want something from Israel, the only way to get it is through contact and negotiations," Mr. Eban said.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said the progress of peace depended on what Israel was willing to pay for it as well as the willingness of the Arab World, and warned against paying "lip service" to the cause of peace without making sacrifices.

"There are certain people that have proved in Israel ... that if

they are ready to pay for peace sometimes painful prices, then it is attainable. We saw it in the case of peace with Egypt," Mr. Rabin told a conference of American rabbis. "I am not saying that peace is not attainable if there will be readiness to pay something for it, not just to say 'peace for peace' and that's it."

Mr. Rabin was referring to past comments by Mr. Shamir, who insists Israel must not relinquish its hold over the West Bank, that the Arabs should accept a formal state of peace with Israel as sufficient recompense for a peace treaty.

Bahraini information minister leaves after talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Bahraini Minister of Information Tareq Al Mu'ayyad wound up a three-day visit to Jordan and left for home on Wednesday. In a pre-departure statement, he said he was deeply pleased with the positive results of the visit and his talks with Jordanian government officials.

Mr. Mu'ayyad voiced his gratitude for His Majesty King

Hussein's instructions to him and Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib to pursue joint information efforts for serving the people of both countries.

Earlier Mr. Mu'ayyad and Mr. Khatib held a final session of talks on means of promoting bilateral cooperation in information-related affairs. They

discussed exchanges of radio and television news and programmes and expertise in other information fields. In a television interview Tuesday evening the Bahraini minister said his country is in need of Jordan's expertise in the fields of radio, television, publication and the press and said that Bahraini officials would be visiting Jordan to gain this expertise.



Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib (left) bids farewell to his Bahraini counterpart Tareq Al

Mu'ayyad upon the latter's departure from Amman on Wednesday after a three-day visit (Petra photo)

Fateh condemns Hassan-Peres meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Liberation Organisation (PLO) said it "rejected and condemned" the secret talks between King Hassan and Mr. Peres.

In a statement published in Tunis by the Palestinian news agency Wafa, the Fateh Central Committee said the meeting in Morocco was "a dangerous step ... because it creates divisive factors in Arab ranks. The PLO declares its rejection and condemnation of this event."

The committee reaffirmed "the contents of Arab summit resolutions, that is to say that a complete and equitable solution of the Palestinian cause lies in the holding of an international conference under U.N. auspices with the participation of the PLO and Security Council members."

The statement, issued after a late-night session of the Central Committee to examine the implications of the meeting between King Hassan and Mr. Peres, also called for the

convening of an urgent Arab summit.

Two attempts by King Hassan to organise such a summit failed this year because members of the Arab League could not agree on an agenda.

The statement said that at a time when Israel was launching raids on Palestinian camps, the official Moroccan welcome given Mr. Peres "constitutes a violation of Arab and Islamic summit resolutions which have frequently reaffirmed their refusal of relations with Israel."

In Damascus, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, George Habash, met Victor Patovalock, deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, to discuss "the dangerous repercussions" of the Hassan-Peres meeting and "agreed on the need to confront its consequences," an official announcement said.

South Yemen on Wednesday

joined other Arab countries in condemning the talks of King Hassan with Mr. Peres.

"This step by the Moroccan administration is an expression of its involvement in the imperialist and 'Zionist' plans aimed at eradicating the Palestinian issue of its legitimate rights," said an official of the Foreign Ministry.

The official said the Moroccan move was a violation of pan-Arab resolutions.

Pakistan deplored the Hassan-Peres meeting and called it damaging to Mideast peace prospects, the official APP news agency said.

Disunity in the ranks of Arab and Muslim countries damages the prospects of an early settlement of the Palestinian problem," a spokesman for Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said in New York, APP reported. "Pakistan cannot but deplore such a development," the spokesman added.

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U.S. advances, but Canada is upset in Federation Cup

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — After four days of emotional reunions and one match of overwhelming tennis, Martina Navratilova came out flat Wednesday, struggling to beat a Spanish teen-ager in the second round of the Federation Cup, where fourth-seeded Canada was eliminated by Austria.

Navratilova lost her service and trailed 3-2 in the first set against 14-year-old Arantxa Sanchez, before pulling her game together for a 6-3, 6-0 victory that moved the United States into the third round of the national-team, single-elimination tournament.

The cheers from the crowd for Navratilova were as loud as after her first-round victory over China's Xinyi Li on Tuesday, her first appearance in Czechoslovakia since her defection 11 years ago. She again blew kisses to the fans and signed some autographs after the match.

Her tennis, however, was far from the overwhelming display she put on against China.

"I was having a hard time getting started," Navratilova said. "I was nervous. I had trouble getting out of bed, and it didn't get much better from there."

Chris Evert Lloyd, her left knee in an elastic brace to help ease the pain of tendonitis, won much more easily against Spain's Maria Llorca, 6-1, 6-0.

The United States plays Friday in the quarterfinals against Italy, which eliminated Yugoslavia.

Hana Mandlikova and Helena

Sukova won singles matches for second-seeded Czechoslovakia, moving one step closer to a championship meeting with the top-seeded Americans on Sunday. The Czechoslovaks play Thursday against Australia, which eliminated Denmark 2-1.

Steffi Graf of third-seeded West Germany, Manuela and Katerina Maleeva of fifth-seeded Bulgaria, Gabriela Sabatini of seventh-seeded Argentina and Anna Maria Cecchini and Raffaella Reggi of eighth-seeded Italy also won in the second round. But upsets hit other top-ranked players and washed another seeded team out of the competition.

West Germany's Claudia Kohde-Kilsch was beaten by Brazil's Nieve Dias 6-2, 6-4, before Graf beat Patricia Medrado 6-0, 6-2, sending that best-of-three series to a decisive doubles match. There, Graf and Bettina Bunge teamed to defeat Dias and Medrado 6-2, 6-1, to reach the third round.

Canada got no such chance against Austria. The Canadians dropped both singles matches — Helen Kolesi to Judith Poelzl 6-2,

6-3, and Carling Bassett, no. 13 in the world, to Petra Huber 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In another upset, South Korea's Jeong-Soon Lee, ranked 322nd in the world, beat 58th-ranked Mercedes Paz of Brazil 7-6, 6-2, before Sabatini beat Soo-Ok Kim 7-5, 6-2 and teamed with Paz for a 7-5, 6-0 victory over Lee and Jun-Re Park 7-5, 6-0, to gain a third-round spot.

Manuela Maleeva defeated France's Catherine Tanvier 6-0, 6-2, to clinch the victory for Bulgaria. Her younger sister, Katerina, beat Nathalie Tauziat 7-6, 7-6.

Cecchini defeated Karmen Skulj of Yugoslavia 6-7, 7-6, 6-3, and Reggi beat Sabrina Goles 6-4, 7-5.

Navratilova's early play Wednesday was full of unforced errors, with groundstrokes sailing far past the lines.

She was in the middle of a rare service loss in the fourth game of the first set against Sanchez when a fan yelled out in Czechoslovak, "Throw yourself into it."

It took two more games before Navratilova got rolling, this time accompanied by rhythmic clapping usually reserved by Czechoslovaks for their national teams.

As she gathered up her rackets, people in the front rows thrust papers and books at Navratilova to sign and several children ran onto the court for autographs.

Diminished Commonwealth Games open today in Edinburgh

EDINBURGH (R) — The Commonwealth Games, billed as the "Friendly Games" by the organizers, open in the Scottish capital Thursday, boycotted by 26 of the original 58 teams in protest against Britain's policy on South Africa.

Five other teams scheduled to participate are staying away without giving a reason.

But Wednesday sports minister Otto Jelinek of Canada confirmed his country would take part.

Jelinek's postponement of a news conference Tuesday night had led to rumours that Canada might join the mass boycott. Earlier Wednesday Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad sent a message to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney saying all Commonwealth members should join the boycott.

"It will not look good if people think that colour affects our thinking in the Commonwealth," the Malaysian leader said.

Despite the mass walkout, plans are well under way to stage the Games with the participation of only 27 territories, the lowest number since 1954 when 24 teams contested the event.

At that time, however, the Commonwealth numbered far less than the present grouping of states formerly making up the British empire.

Moses, Aouita triumph in Paris athletics meet

By Derek Parr
Reuters

PARIS — Majestic Edwin Moses reeled off his 113th straight victory in the 400 metres hurdles and Said Aouita made a winning return from injury in the Paris International Athletics Meeting Tuesday.

Double Olympic champion Moses subdued the challenge of Senegal's Amadou Dia Ba and won in the year's fastest time of 47.66 seconds to extend a record stretching back to August, 1977, the date of his last defeat.

The peerless American strode clear with his customary unhurried power, bounding home with nearly half a second to spare ahead of Dia Ba.

Aouita, Morocco's Olympic 5,000 metres champion, celebrated his track return after gashing his ankle in an Oslo 10,000 metres on July 5 with an exciting win in the 3,000 metres. But he had to fight hard to contain the challenge of American Terry Brahman on a fiercely-contested final lap.

Hopes of a world record to add to his 1,500 and 5,000 marks died early but Aouita was delighted with his race. "I felt extraordinary. I wasn't tired. When I saw the time at 4:07 I knew the record was out," he said. His winning time of 7:42.32 was way outside the 7:52.1 mark set by Kenyan Henry Rono in 1978.

"I didn't think of aiming for the impossible. I went out to win and I didn't take any risks," Aouita

added.

The Moroccan said he had been jogging twice since he sustained the ankle injury but felt no ill effects Tuesday. "Physically I felt nothing. That's the good thing," he said.

Moses was more than half a second faster than last weekend in Birmingham, England, where, he said Tuesday, hay fever had slowed him down. He was happy with his fitness this time.

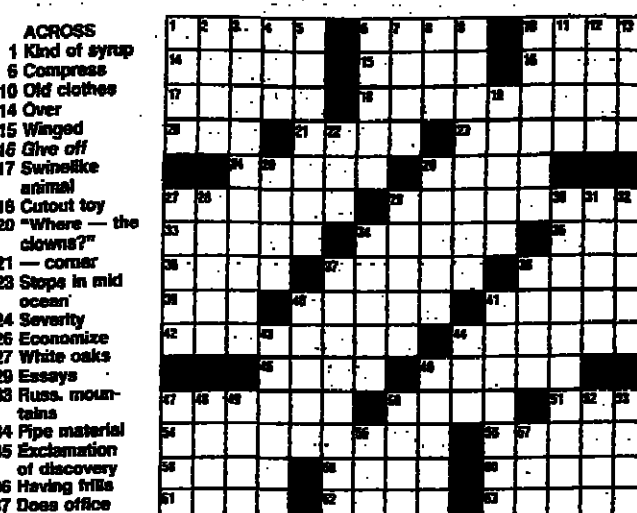
"I feel good. I wasn't even tired. It was a good race for me. If I press it out I can run a much better time. It feels good to be back in the number one position as regards time. I knew I was coming round," he said.

American Calvin Smith, 100 metres world record holder, was also happy with a smooth victory in the 200 metres, the distance at which he won the world championship crown in Helsinki in 1983.

Smith purred through fluently to win in a Jean Bouin Stadium record of 20.29, a comfortable 0.41 seconds clear of second-placed Desai Williams of Canada. "I was very pleased with my performance. Things have started to fall into place again after I injured a hamstring at the (U.S. National) TAC meet in June. It's my fastest time this year," he said.

Marica Puica, Romania's 1984 Olympic 3,000 metres champion, failed for the second time in a week to capture the one mile record of American Mary Decker Slaney.

THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. DeWitt



ACROSS
1 Kind of syrup
6 Compress
10 Old clothes
14 Over
15 Winged
16 Give off
17 Swirl-like
18 Animal
19 Antelope
20 "Where the clown?"
21 — corner
23 Slope in mid
24 Severity
26 Economize
27 White oaks
28 Essays
33 Run, mountain
34 Pipe material
35 Exclamation of discovery
36 Having trials
37 Does office work

DOWN
2 Eject
3 Wapiti
4 Ocean phenomena
5 Causes to see red
6 Come to a point
7 Author Pagan
8 Chart
9 Cardinals
10 Get out of back
11 Biblical prophet
12 Gold
13 Menace's capital
19 Steam
22 Apr. and Feb.
25 In a poor way
26 Eye ailment
27 Straightedge
28 Pope's veil
29 Kingdom of
30 Here and there
31 Pronoun
32 Cut
34 Fowl

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
DIAGONAL: ANTI, GARY, RABBIT, SPOT, RATIO, RINAH, PERI, SCORPE, RICH, MOORE, BERRY, DUN, LARK, SORIER, TROIS, YANOR, LATAS, ASSET, EAY, ARONS, STE, RITERS, RUM, ALPINE, KERRY, PROSE, MIERO, OPART, LEEWAY, SPOR, RINGO, NAB, MELDORAMA, RILLO, RIAL, RALPH, KERRY, TAIRE, RITIE, SLEAD

37 Backed with money
38 Antidotes
40 Tail building
41 Victory and Kew
43 Obvious
44 Gentle or Big
45 Extra
47 Blamish
48 Zenith
49 30 V
52 Roman road
53 Pretense
55 Papua port
57 Boeth

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FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ibrahim Mohammad	Raad Mounir	Owner	Mahmoud	56
2- Saleem Sulman A. Jraiban	Khalishan	Owner	Salim	56
3- A. El Satter Matar	W. Sali	Owner	A. Jabir	54.5
4- Thamer Hazza El Hadeed	Radih	Owner	Sahar Malik	54.5
5- Badir Harran El Bakheet	R. Falsaline	Owner	Ibrahim	54.5
6- Mashhour Faisal A. Jraib	Maimoun	Owner	Thameen	53
7- Murad Ahmad Shawky	Ameen	Owner	A. Amarah	53
8- Oudh Htairis	M. Faiez	Owner	Salim	51.5
9- Mohammad Sulman	Bashair	Owner	Yousef	51.5
10- Yousef Khalil	Jawal	Owner	Mwatak	50
11- Naief Salim El Kaley	Assal	Owner	Rashed	50
12- Inab Mohammad	Fadwah	Owner	Dalailah	48.5
13- A. El Latif Abdullah	S.A. El Salam	Owner	Mostafa	48.5
14- Mohammad Maesh	El Ahmady	Owner		50
15- Khalaf Yousef				

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad Mitik	Mansour	Owner	Salih	56
2- Ali Mohammad Ahmad	Faith	Owner		54.5
3- Mashhour F. A. Jraib	N. El Salt	Owner		53.5
4- Ismail Saleem	Nahab	Owner	A. Jabir	53
5- Nimir El Hmoud	Ghobar	Owner	Mahmoud	53
6- Bahjar Fanoos	Fairouz	Owner	Moussa	51.5
7- Fraid Mitik	Saad Ramy	Owner	A. Amarah	50
8- A. El Satter Matar	Said Saad	Owner	Mwatak	50
9- Khalil Haddadin	A. El Maha	Owner	Mostafa	50
10- Samy Haddadin	Salak	Owner	Rashed	50
11- Kandour & Fakhoury	Manila	Owner	Paul	48.5
12- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Salwa	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5
13- Sali El Din El Illi	El Rayah	Owner	Yousef	48.5
14- Ghailb Haddadin	Blit Elizz	Owner	George	48.5
15- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Izzah	Owner	Ibrahim	54.5

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fraid Mitik	Azizh	Owner	George	56.5
2- Naief Salim El Kaley	Bahr	Owner	Mwatak	56
3- Naief Salim El Kaley	Sabat	Owner	A. Amarah	48.5
4- Dawesh El Bakheet	Mughidah	Owner	Rashed	54.5
5- Nawwal M. El Faiez	Farah	Owner	Mahmoud	53.5
6- Mansour El Matar	Makadeer	Owner	A. Jabir	50
7- Mishary El Bakheet	Salir	Owner		50
8- Abdullah El Jamaany	J. Daly	Owner		50
9- Ziad Abboud Nafie	Anan	Owner	Yousef	45.5

FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mamdouh El Hadeed	Khatif	Owner	A. Jabir	53
2- Samy Haddadin	Mwatak	Owner	George	53
3- Samy Haddadin	Sahim	Owner	George	50
4- Nimir El Hmoud	Sarab	Owner	Sulman	50
5- Nimir El Hmoud	Aghadeer	Owner	Mahmoud	50
6- Nimir El Hmoud	Um El Rass	Owner		48.5
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Sahara	Owner		48.5
8- Ghailb Haddadin	Ion El Asil	Owner		50
9- Ghailb Haddadin	El Yamamih	Owner	Yousef	48.5

FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Hany Kamal Bisharat	El Shaily	Owner	Rashed	60
2- Ghailb Haddadin	H. El Nasir	Owner	Yousef	50
3- Nimir El Hmoud	Sahr	Owner	Mahmoud	55
4- Nimir El Hmoud	Khalith	Owner		51.5
5- Nimir El Hmoud	Dinar	Owner		50
6- Kandour & Fakhoury	Koban	Owner	Paul	53
7- Khalil Haddadin	H. Maseen	Owner	Mostafa	56
8- Samy Haddadin	Wahed	Owner	George	50
9- Samy Haddadin	Makboul	Owner		50

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1- Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors from member countries of the Islamic Development Bank and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been prequalified by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan as General, First and Second Class Water and Sewerage upper divisions to submit their offers for the supply and installation of about 46.0 Km. of sewerage lines ranging in diameter from 150 to 400 mm in Jabal Faisal Sewerage System & Wadi Al Hajar Trunkline.

2- A prebid conference will be held on Tuesday 05/08/1986 at 0900 at Water Authority main office in Amman

3- On or before 05/08/1986 foreign contractors or joint venture shall submit in hand or by mail all necessary information about the firm or the joint venture, this information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit bids.

4- Bids are due not later than 1200 noon Jordan local time on Saturday 23/08/1986, and should be delivered to the Water Authority main office in Amman.

5- Copies of the tender documents are available at: WATER AUTHORITY, Nablus Street, Jabal Al Hussein
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Tel: 666111 TLX: 22439 WAJ JO.

The cost of each set of the tender documents is JD 250 non-refundable.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN CONTRACT 56/86 MD4 MADABA WATER AND SEWERAGE PROJECTS

The Water Authority invites experienced contractors from member states of the European Communities, Switzerland, Austria, Japan, or the United States of America and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been qualified by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan as General and First Class Water and Sewerage Upper Division and General and First Class Roads or Buildings Contractors (Upper division) to submit bids for Madaba MD4 contract which consists of the supply and installation of 25 Km. of sewers ranging in diameter from 150 mm to 500 mm in the Hanina area.

All commodities imported for this project shall also have their origin and source in the eligible countries shown above.

On 05/08/1986 or before, contractors or joint venture are asked to submit data on their firms, which will be used for the purposes of prequalification.

A prebid conference will be held on 05/08/1986 at the Water Authority main office in Amman, at which time the site visit will be arranged.

Bids are due not later than 1200, hours Jordan local time, on Saturday 23/08/1986.

Bid documents are available at the cost of JD 100, non-refundable from the Tender Department at the Water Authority main office in Amman.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.4905/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3873/78	Canadian dollars
	2.1260/70	West German marks
	2.3962/72	Dutch guilders
	1.7173/83	Swiss francs
	43.80/85	Belgian francs
	6.8650/8700	French francs
	1459/1460	Italian lire
	156.00/10	Japanese yen
	7.0275/3325	Swedish crowns
	7.4350/4400	Norwegian crowns
	7.9775/9875	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	351.70/352.10	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities met steady demand in moderate to light trading throughout the day. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 14.4 up at 1,573.4.

Dealers said Wall Street's 16 point advance on Tuesday provided the impetus for equities after the previous mixed session which, following successive falls, gave an indication that the market had mostly absorbed the weight of recent bearish influences, dealers said.

Late news of Great Universal Stores' better than expected full year pretax profits of £290.35 million versus 253.50 million, and Wall Street's early gains also helped buying sentiment.

Government bonds, having gained as much as 3 point, returned to opening levels of around 1/2 point higher in sympathy with the lower opening trend of the U.S. credit markets, following Federal Reserve Chairman Volcker's comments, dealers said.

Glaxo firmed 20p to 975 mainly on U.S. buying. ICI rose 13p to 1,004p ahead of second quarter figures due on Thursday with the market expecting to see pretax profits of around £270 million, dealers said. The stock showed little reaction to news of a rationalisation of its Coopers animal health joint venture with Wellcome, which returned to 182 after 183.

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This day can have some very upsetting conditions connected with it. However, "all's well that ends well" and the evening brings romance, peace, and happiness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You may find it difficult to get rid of worries during the daytime, but the evening can bring happiness.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Communicating with others is rather difficult during the daytime but social life can be positively brilliant.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use much care in the outside or business world and guard your reputation. Use tact and diplomacy.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Make the right contacts, but avoid one who is overly glamorous who would not be good for you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) See what can be done to keep promises. Then you can have much happiness with the one you love.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A depressed partner can be a nuisance to you during the daytime but take this in your stride and be cheery.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be alert to obstacles in the path of your progress. Enjoy the company of many friends in the evening.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may find it difficult to push your special talent in the morning, but persevere. Romance tonight!

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) In the morning you think the conditions at home can never improve, but by evening all is right.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may find it difficult to communicate with others during the day because of certain obstacles.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can get into financial trouble if you take any unnecessary risks during the daytime.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get poised early otherwise you could be going higher and you without real purpose. Remember your mate.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will early need fine training in ethical tenets if the life is to become successful, be it in business or more personal activities and should get as fine an education as money can buy. Permit participation in all sports early in development.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is splendid for looking at every single aspect of your goals for the future and deciding just what you want to have as your operating medium.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Decide on the best campaign to follow that can bring the greatest progress and then full speed ahead!

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Confer with clever pals and learn how best to gain your personal wishes, then do the work required.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can gain the backing of a powerful person. After important daytime activity, be with friends.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Go over that new plan you have that may require a little revision. Listen to ideas of new contact.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Talk over some new project with your mate before you put it in operation. It can be fine for both of you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) State your ambitions of a conventional nature to one who is expert in such matters and get good advice.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan the best way to keep promises. An outside partner can give you good ideas as well as a fellow worker.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make plans with allies for the evening's entertainment. Then get busy with your special talent and perfect it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to do what your closest ties wish of you. Take time to make your home look more charming.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have a good opportunity to find new methods to handle regular jobs more efficiently.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have very sensible ideas during the daytime. The evening is best for making new contacts of worth.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be diplomatic in showing your good friends how truly devoted you are to them. Take the evening off.

OPEC will regain control within 5 years, U.S. oil producers warn

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — While the world is in the midst of an oil glut, representatives of U.S. oil producers said Tuesday that falling domestic production will leave the world in the hands of the OPEC oil group within five years.

Mr. Charles Dibona, president of the American Petroleum Institute industry group, said at a news conference that with the decline in world oil prices to around \$10 a barrel, from nearly \$30 last autumn, U.S. oil production has been cut sharply.

"It's going to get worse," Mr. Dibona said, "marginal wells are being abandoned and (U.S.) consumption is rising."

The group says in a study released Tuesday that OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) could regain control over prices and raise them sharply as happened twice since 1973.

"History has shown that OPEC can have effective control over world oil prices when the world demand for oil exceeds approximately 80 per cent of OPEC's capacity," the study says.

The study says that lower U.S. production and rising demand could bring demand for OPEC oil to between 26 million and 28 million barrels a day by 1991.

Current worldwide demand for OPEC oil is estimated at around 17 million barrels a day.

"This would be well within the 80 per cent danger area and again would give OPEC enormous leverage over world oil prices and supply," the study says. "The coming problem, then, is worldwide, not just domestic."

The study added that the slide in oil prices probably will wipe out 142,000 jobs in the U.S. oil industry by the end of this year and almost as many among supplier companies.

Jobs among suppliers ranging from machinery and steel manufacturers to advertising agencies probably will fall by 116,000, the report by the American Petroleum Institute (API) said.

A price of \$15 a barrel would, by 1991, mean the end of almost 300,000 jobs from the 1.6 million provided by the industry in 1985, according to API figures. A \$10 per barrel price would eliminate 407,000 jobs, the institute said. These projections do not include jobs in supplier firms.

Based on a survey of 21 large member companies, the API study projected U.S. oil production in 1991 at 6.2 million barrels per day if the price is \$15 and 5.1 million barrels at \$10. Last year's production was 8.9 million barrels, a figure that would rise to 9.1 million barrels if the price remained at \$28, API said.

strengthened by the arrival of new members Spain and Portugal on Jan. 1 and diplomats had speculated that for the first time the traditionally strong farm lobby could be outvoted.

But instead, the diplomats said, Budget Commissioner Henning Christophersen's fear that neither group would muster a majority had come true, creating the deadlock.

They said attention is now likely to focus on small states such as Ireland, Luxembourg and Belgium whose attitude will be crucial in attempts to win a majority.

Mr. Brooke warned that by September a solution could be more difficult if the dollar continues to weaken.

By increasing the cost of farm subsidies, it would reduce scope for spending on the projects cherished by the poorer southern states, diplomats said.

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Egypt cuts top grade oil prices to \$7.35 a barrel

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt, its economy hard hit by the fall in the world oil market, slashed its oil prices for July Tuesday in a bid to maintain exports.

The market price for a barrel of oil has dropped by around two-thirds since last November's peak of \$30.

The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) priced its top Suez blend and Ras Bahar crudes at \$7.35 for the second half of the month compared with \$11.30 in June.

This was the eighth price adjustment by the EGPC this year and followed several days of debate within its pricing committee, which sets rates monthly according to market trends.

Egypt is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) but has promised to coordinate its production level with the 13-nation group.

Last year, Egypt exported an average 300,000 of its nearly 900,000 barrels per day (b/d) production. But Western analysts say crude oil exports in the first quarter of this year dropped to 100,000 b/d.

A spokesman for the EGPC said the corporation had cut prices for the top grades by \$1.90 a barrel for the first 15 days of July, and then by a drastic \$4.15 for July 16 to 31.

Prices for cheaper grades, less rich petroleum and other high-value products, were set for the second half of the month at \$6.70 a barrel for Belayim, \$6.40 for Ras Badran and \$6 for Ras Gharib.

N. Sea Brent sells below \$10

In Amsterdam, oil prices slipped below \$10 a barrel again in Europe Tuesday, pressured by substantial overproduction on an already glutted world oil market and gloom about prospects for next week's OPEC meeting in Geneva.

Dealers said North Sea Brent oil was quoted around 60 cents below Monday night's U.S. closing levels, with Brent for September delivery around \$9.78 a barrel.

Doubts that any accord on production quotas or output will emerge from the OPEC meeting which starts in Geneva next Monday weighed on prices, after a brief price recovery a week ago.

Prices declined after an OPEC meeting in Brioni, Yugoslavia, ended on June 30 without agreement among the 13 members on output quotas.

OPEC output has been widely estimated recently at between 19 and 19.5 million barrels per day (b/d), set against a current market demand of some 17 million.

Algerian press steps up criticism of Saudi Arabia

Meanwhile, the Algerian press criticised Saudi Arabia on Tuesday, accusing it of causing the downward spiral in world oil prices by deliberately flooding the market.

The attacks in Al Moudjahid, the paper of the ruling National Liberation Front Party, and the government newspaper Ech Chaab came less than a few days before the scheduled OPEC ministers' meeting.

The editorial in Al Moudjahid said Saudi Arabia and other Gulf oil producers had reversed the rules of supply and demand and "deliberately inundated the market in a season of low consumption."

The newspaper accused the Saudis of "following a path of catastrophic results" and seeking to impose "a consensus price that is on the lips of all the big Western companies, that is to say \$18 a barrel."

Algeria, whose oil export receipts have fallen this year from \$12 billion to \$8 billion, is aligned with Iran and Libya in arguing for a return to the price of \$28 a barrel.

Nakasone to lead restructuring drive

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday he would lead a drive by a joint government and ruling party committee to restructure Japan's export-led economy.

"I myself will head government-party machinery designed to remove trade friction and 'no note' policies to conform with the international economy," Mr. Nakasone told a press conference.

The committee will try to carry out the recommendations of the Maekawa report, produced by advisers to Mr. Nakasone earlier this year, which urged Japan to shift the focus of its economy from exports to domestic demand.

Mr. Nakasone said the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) government might take a more expansionary economic stance in the short term to cope with the adverse economic impact of the strong yen.

"It is important to promote domestic demand while watching how the yen will move against the dollar," he said.

"Flexible and emergency measures can be taken to promote domestic demand while retaining our avowed policy of carrying out a fiscal reconstruction," he added.

Mr. Nakasone hopes eventually to end government bond issues which help finance government spending.

Tuesday, Mr. Nakasone announced a major reshuffle of his cabinet following general elections this month which returned the LDP to power with a big majority. A leading advocate of easier economic policies, Mr. Kichii Miyazawa, became finance minister.

Asked why he appointed Mr. Miyazawa, an outspoken critic in the past of the government's tight-fistedness, Mr. Nakasone replied: "I said during the campaign for the July 6 general elections I would compile a supplementary budget and take other measures in the autumn to prop up the economy."

"Miyazawa's stand is also based on the government's fiscal policy and not much different from ours," he added.

Wheat council lowers '86 production forecast

LONDON (R) — An expected drop in the Soviet harvest means the world will produce slightly less wheat this year than in 1985, the International Wheat Council (IWC) said Tuesday.

Just three weeks after forecasting a drop in the world's wheat output because of hot, dry weather in Soviet growing areas, the IWC revised its estimate down again in its latest report.

The council said the 1986 wheat crop would be 509 million tonnes, just below 1985's 511 million.

The revision marks a six million tonne drop from an estimate at the beginning of the month — of which five million will be lost in the Soviet Union.

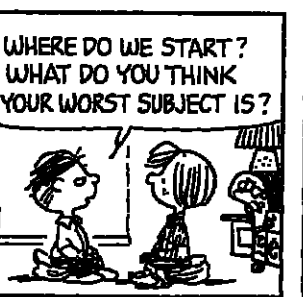
The IWC lowered its estimate of Soviet 1986 total grains production to 175 million tonnes from 185 million estimated previously and 190 million for 1985.

Soviet 1986-87 grain imports are still put at an already high estimate of 35 million tonnes. The IWC has also said that the Soviet Union would not need to import any more wheat than a previously estimated 19 million tonnes.

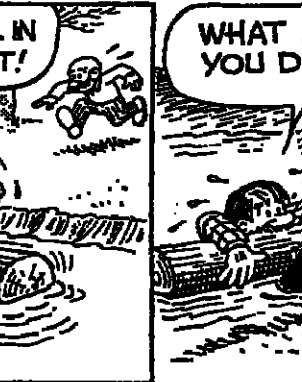
UAE gives incentives to local firms

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) Local industrial ventures in the United Arab Emirates, fulfilling specific criteria set by the government, will have a 10 per cent price advantage over similar goods imported by the government. The measure became effective Sunday. As part of a move to boost the national industry, the government also decided that all its agencies would be obliged to purchase their needs from local companies.

Beans



Mutt 'n' Jeff

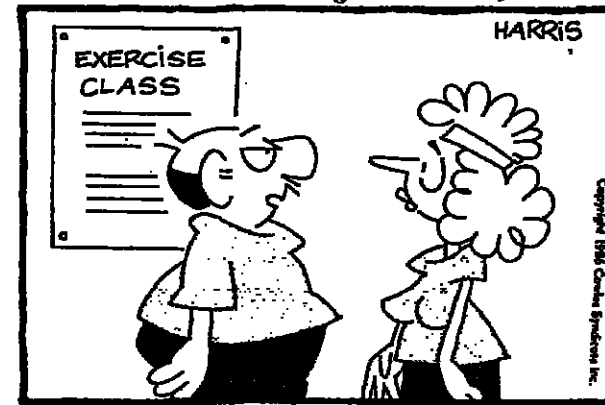


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I need some special stretching exercises. Not for me, for my paycheck!"

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Leo

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BYGUL

SUPEA

ORMOAN

WHERDS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer by: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUPPY CUBIT SEBALL MIDDAY Answer: The latest thing out — THE BED LAMP



(Answers tomorrow)

Just in time

Andrew marries Sarah with glittering pageantry

LONDON (R) — Prince Andrew married his childhood friend Sarah Ferguson Wednesday with glittering pageantry — and a mischievous sideways grin from the bride as she vowed to "obey."

The sun pierced heavy grey skies as the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, pronounced them man and wife under the great roof of 11th century Westminster Abbey before 1,800 dignitaries, old friends and the entire royal family.

Outside tens of thousands of well-wishers cheered the sailor prince and his commoner bride as they rode to church in a golden procession of coaches.

Sarah, once an office secretary, became at once Her Royal Highness the Princess Andrew, Duchess of York — the last title a surprise wedding gift from Queen Elizabeth when she created her second son Duke of York two hours before the wedding.

Britain's most spectacular royal occasion since Prince Charles, heir to the throne, married Diana Spencer five years ago sprang to life as Sarah stepped from her horse-drawn windowed coach to reveal a dramatically-flowing Edwardian gown.

A stunning 17 foot (five metre) train flowed behind her as she walked up the blue-carpeted aisle to the altar, watched by a television audience worldwide estimated at over 350 million.

At the altar she and Andrew exchanged the simple vows of Christian marriage in clear,

confident voices.

Sarah, who had opted for the traditional service incorporating the bride's pledge to obey, unlike her new sister-in-law Diana in 1981, turned cheekily to Andrew and smiled through her veil as she spoke the word.

But her worst nightmare almost came true.

She had said she would be up late Tuesday night rehearsing Andrew's names — Diana got Charles' out of sequence — but just a hint of a stutter Wednesday over one name suggested she did not stay up long enough.

U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan, in pale green silk, headed a list of distinguished guests from abroad who included the Crown Prince of Spain and Japan and many junior members of Europe's royal families, both reigning and exiled.

But many were personal friends of the couple, including actor Michael Caine, Scottish comedian Billy Connolly and rock star Elton John, resplendent in pink dark glasses.

Shipmates of the prince, a naval helicopter pilot and veteran of the 1982 Falklands War with Argentina, sat among the royalty and formed a guard of honour outside the abbey.

Inside, the warmly welcomed guests included Andrew's new

stepfather-in-law, Argentine polo player Hector Barrantes, who sat with Sarah's mother close to the British royal family.

Britain and Argentina are still technically in a state of war, but there was no note of rancour in the abbey Wednesday.

Sarah's flaming auburn hair was crowned with a cluster of English flowers — lily of the valley, gardenias, cream roses and individual cream lily petals.

The newlyweds rode back to Buckingham Palace together in an open Landau, Sarah's veil lifted as they chatted merrily and waved to the crowds.

One well-wisher threw handfuls of rice into their carriage which scattered over Sarah's lap.

A tide of tens of thousands of people flooded onto the broad mall to follow the royal carriages to Buckingham Palace and cheer the couple at their traditional appearance on the balcony.

Police estimated that up to one million people, British and foreigners, had poured into London for the big event.

They lined the procession route 20 deep in places. Many donned clothes in the red, white and blue of the British flag — several painted their faces in the colours.

Mingling with the crowd were armed detectives, forming part of one of the biggest security operations in London's history.

About 2,000 police and 1,600 soldiers, including a unit of the crack Special Air Service (SAS), were on guard.

Study says SDI would cost \$700b

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Star Wars anti-missile defence system would cost between \$670 billion and \$770 billion to deploy and operate for 10 years, a new study concludes.

The study, performed by two Washington-based defence researchers, is believed the first to attempt a comprehensive analysis of the cost of what President Ronald Reagan calls his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) — an effort to develop lasers and other exotic weapons that could automatically shoot down nuclear missiles fired at the United States or its allies.

Pentagon officials have refused to offer any such estimate, saying they are not far enough along with their Star Wars research to make any judgements on cost or even whether such a system can be built.

The authors of the study, Barry M. Blechman and Victor A. Ugoiff, counter the United States cannot afford "to explore defensive technologies in an abstract context," particularly when U.S. budget priorities are already being affected by the president's emphasis on Star Wars research.

"The United States clearly could afford to deploy a strategic defence system, if it chose to do so," the authors wrote. "The most expensive notional system (examined) would entail incremental annual expenditures on the order of \$44 billion during its 10 most demanding years."

"In other terms, it would represent a commitment of roughly 1 per cent of the nation's

resources for this single purpose for a sustained period of time. Still, the pertinent question is not whether the country could afford strategic defence theoretically; it is what the nation would have to give up to do so."

The study was prepared with a grant from the Carnegie Corp. for the Foreign Policy Institute of the Johns Hopkins University. The two men met Tuesday with Pentagon correspondents to discuss their findings.

Blechman is a fellow of the Foreign Policy Institute and the president of Defence Forecasts Inc., a private consulting firm. Ugoiff is the deputy director of the Strategy, Forces and Resources Division of the Institute for Defence Analyses, a federally funded contract research centre.

'Pentagon will not scrap ASAT'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defence Department will continue to seek the right to develop a killer-satellite rocket despite congressional criticism of the programme, the Pentagon's chief spokesman has said.

Spokesman Robert Sims also said the Pentagon has no interest in scrapping the current anti-satellite, or ASAT, rocket in favour of new technologies being investigated as part of the Star Wars initiative because the United States needs an anti-satellite capability as soon as possible.

Congress last year forced a halt to Pentagon testing of the ASAT rocket against targets in space, although it did not rescind all research funds for the programme. Critics in the House of Representatives argued that the weapon should not be tested when there is still a prospect of negotiating an arms control agreement that might ban such space weaponry.

The ban expires on Sept. 30 and Mr. Sims said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan's administration is gearing up to fight any extension of testing limits. If the Democratic-controlled House should once again try to impose a testing ban for the next fiscal year, the spokesman said the administration believes the Republican-controlled Senate will block it.

Sims' comments followed a Washington Post newspaper story quoting unidentified sources as saying any extension of the test ban would lead to the scrapping of the ASAT programme. While acknowledging "we can't do anything that Congress doesn't authorise," Mr. Sims called the story "essentially baseless."

Indeed, he hinted the Pentagon might stretch out the programme further to keep it alive.

Canada denies bail for accused Sikh plotters

TORONTO (R) — An Ontario supreme court judge has denied bail to three Sikhs charged with conspiring to kidnap relatives of an Indian member of parliament and blow up government buildings in New Delhi.

Justice Joseph O'Brien refused Tuesday to overturn a detention order imposed by a provincial court judge in Hamilton earlier this month.

O'Brien agreed with the lower court that the accused, who want India's Punjab province to become an independent Sikh state, felt bound by religious and political duties that outweighed the law of man.

"He added: 'The Sikhs may well have a legitimate complaint against the Indian government ... but the Canadian people will not tolerate using this country for

Sino-Indian border talks end

PEKING (R) — China denied Indian press reports that it had supplied guns to separatist guerrillas as a round of talks between the two countries on their disputed border ended Wednesday here.

"There are always some people in India who do not like to see China and India on friendly terms, concocting various kinds of rumours in an attempt to undermine Sino-Indian relations," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told a news briefing.

He described as completely unfounded a Press Trust of India (PTI) report, quoting Indian intelligence sources, that Chinese

arms were being funnelled through disputed territory to Naga rebels in north east India.

The spokesman said there were clearly ulterior motives behind the publication of the article last Sunday, the day before the seventh round of border talks began.

An Indian embassy spokesman said the talks in a state guest house in western Peking ended Wednesday but declined to comment on them.

Sources close to the Indian delegation said the atmosphere at the talks was "cordial and pleasant."

Africa lambasts Reagan speech on apartheid

ADDIS ABABA (Agencies) — The chairman of the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee on Wednesday lambasted U.S. President Ronald Reagan for his speech on South Africa, saying it could have been written by the Pretoria government.

"I condemn it unreservedly," Joseph Garba of Nigeria told reporters attending the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) foreign ministers meeting here. "It could be (South African President P.W.) Botha speaking because Botha could not have done any better."

In a speech on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan implored Congress and U.S. allies to resist the "emotional clamour" for sanctions against South Africa. But he also urged Mr. Botha's government to fix a timetable for abolishing apartheid.

Mr. Garba said the speech was a clear indication that Africa should rethink its approach towards ending apartheid, South Africa's system of racial segregation.

"Africa should do what it should have done in the first place, which is intensifying the armed struggle," he said. "We must now realise the time for negotiation, the time for peaceful settlement is

gone and I don't think it will ever come back."

The OAU foreign ministers, meeting to set an agenda for the July 28-30 heads of state summit here, broke off their work Wednesday morning for a special meeting to discuss the Reagan speech.

In Lusaka, the African National Congress (ANC) said President Reagan's speech contained nothing new and the group was likely to ignore it.

ANC spokesman Tom Sebina told Reuters: "The speech was not important for us. There was nothing new in what he said so we might just as well ignore it."

In Johannesburg, South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha, broadly welcoming the Reagan speech, warned that economic sanctions against his country would mean starvation for millions of people.

Mr. Botha said there was still room for dialogue with foreign governments, but warned that South Africa would withdraw into isolation if foreign intervention and threats continued.

Prominent anti-apartheid leaders condemned Mr. Reagan's speech.

Chernobyl workers to get new township

MOSCOW (R) — A new township is to be built for Chernobyl workers, some 25 kilometres south of the Ukrainian nuclear power station where a reactor exploded in April, the Communist Party daily Pravda reported Wednesday.

It did not make clear what was to become of the old worker settlement of Pripyat, which lies about the same distance to the north of the plant and was contaminated during the world's worst atomic power station accident.

But it implied that the new settlement for 10,000 people, to be called Zelyony Mys (green cape), would replace Pripyat for a long time to come, if not for ever.

Zelyony Mys, to be built at the mouth of the river Teteriv where it flows into Kiev Reservoir, Pravda said.

Peking expels American journalist from China

PEKING (R) — New York Times correspondent John Burns, detained since last Thursday on suspicion of spying, was expelled from China Wednesday.

Burns, who was held after a trip through central China early this month, was placed on a flight of the state airline CAAC to Hong Kong on Wednesday morning.

When he arrived in the British colony, Burns denied the spying charge. "As I said in China... I was engaged in quite legitimate journalistic activities," he said.

The journalist's wife, Jane Scott-Long, and Times Executive Editor Abe Rosenthal said they were not informed of the expulsion until after Burns' plane took off.

Rosenthal told reporters Chinese security officials had read a statement to him saying the case involved a grave breach of China's laws.

"They said Burns (and a companion) had entered military restricted zones, taken pictures, that this conduct in effect constituted intelligence-gathering and spying, and that it was a serious matter to which they attached great importance," he said.

Rosenthal said the statement added that China hoped the United States would appreciate that it had acted with leniency in deciding to expel Burns and China did not wish its relations with the United States to suffer as a result of the case.

Burns' wife told reporters at the impromptu news conference outside the apartment block where the family had lived for the past two years that she was glad Burns was no longer in jail but upset by the charges made against him.

"I'm pleased that he's out of China and I'm sorry we won't be able to come back here, but I'm distressed by the allegations that the State Security Bureau have made against him," she said.

A short report by the official New China News Agency

(NCNA) earlier said Burns had "engaged in activities incompatible with his status as a journalist by deliberately breaking into Chinese areas closed to aliens."

During his trip to central China, Burns was stopped by police in Shanxi province, accused of being in a closed area without a permit and had film confiscated.

Burns was accompanied on the trip by an American lawyer, Ed McNally, who has since left China, and by a local Chinese man whose present whereabouts are unknown.

Rosenthal, who arrived in Peking last Saturday to try and negotiate Burns' release, Tuesday saw Chinese officials and told them that the Times and Burns himself regretted that he had broken the travel rules.

Rosenthal said he had told Chinese officials he was pleased Burns had been released but repeated that he was not a spy. The editor said: "I said that I felt he was entirely innocent of doing anything remotely connected with intelligence or espionage but was carrying out his journalistic duties and that we had total confidence in him."

"I said I was very sorry that a man who had devoted seven or eight years of his life to understanding China and was an outstanding interpreter of the China situation would no longer be able to work here."

Asked if the case could damage Sino-American relations, Rosenthal said he was pleased at the speedy way in which the Chinese had decided to conclude the case, even though it ended with Burns' expulsion.

"I feel that the way they acted will go a long way to ameliorating what had happened and to stopping the damage," he said.

"I think they are trying to say that they take their travel regulations very seriously as far as journalists are concerned," he said.

COLUMNS 7&8

Woman kills wolf with bare hands

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — An Iranian woman fought for two hours with a large wolf before killing it with her bare hands, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted the Tehran daily newspaper Keyhan as saying the incident occurred in the Tuiserkan Mountains in Hamadan province in north west Iran. It did not identify the woman or say when the incident occurred. The woman was working on her farm when the wolf attacked her, the agency said. After killing the beast, she dragged the corpse home, and the head was sent to Tehran's Pasteur Institute for tests, IRNA added.

Tokelau rejects independence

WELLINGTON (R) — The tiny South Pacific territory of the Tokelau Islands has told a United Nations mission it does not want independence from New Zealand, a member of the mission said Wednesday. Tunisian Ammar Amari, chairman of Small Territories Subcommittee of the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation, told reporters the Tokelauans were happy to remain administered by New Zealand. The U.N. group spent six days visiting the three atolls that make up the Tokelau, north of Western Samoa. The islands, with a total population of 1,600, are administered by Wellington and have New Zealand citizenship.

British parliament outlaws caning

LONDON (R) — The House of Commons voted to outlaw caning in schools, altering government proposals for more modest reform of laws on corporal punishment and bringing Britain into line with the rest of Western Europe. The government lost by a single vote its proposal to give parents the final say on whether their children should be beaten because its Conservative Party parliamentarians had a free choice. Parliament's lower house voted by 231 to 230 during an education bill debate that the time-honoured disciplinary practice of corporal punishment should be abolished in all state and fee-paying schools. The government introduced the bill to bring Britain in line with a ruling of the European Court of Human Rights that parents should be able to exercise their "philosophical convictions" for or against beating. Caning, which has long been banned in Western Europe, has been widely practised in Britain.

Elephant escapes love-lorn females

GISKUD, Denmark (R) — An elephant fell on his side in a lake at a Danish nature park after fleeing seven amorous elephants and had to be righted by rescue services. Frederick, aged 16 and weighing three tonnes, was chased into the shallow lake by the females and could not get back up on his legs. Park Director Leif Nielsen said. The she-elephants did their best to push him upright with their trunks but Nielsen finally had to bring in rescue services who lifted him with a crane.

Burglar gets wedged in hole

MILWAUKEE (R) — For Jack Bradley it was a bit like the story of the mouse who ate too much and realised as the cat pounced that he wouldn't fit back into his mouse hole. Police answering a burglary call at Bill the Butcher's shop found Bradley with his 101 kilogramme, 162-centimetre frame wedged in a hole in the wall — head out, rear in. Bradley, 70, who was charged with burglary, told police he entered the shop after hiding in a vacant apartment above but panicked when a burglar alarm went off and attempted to squeeze his way to freedom through a hole.

Lange: French apology is victory for N. Zealand

WELLINGTON (R) — Prime Minister David Lange said Wednesday that an apology from France over the sinking of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior was a victory for New Zealand.

As two French secret service agents jailed for taking part in the sabotage operation were flown to a Pacific atoll administered by Paris, Mr. Lange said France's

expression of regret was unprecedented in modern international relations.

"I got a letter of apology from the French Prime Minister — that is win," he told reporters.

The apology was delivered to the New Zealand embassy in Paris soon after the two agents, Maj. Alain Mafart and Capt. Dominique Prieur, left by plane from Auckland.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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TIPTOE THROUGH THE MINEFIELD
East-West vulnerable. North deals.
NORTH
♠ AK 74
♥ K 10 9 4
♦ 9 3 4
♣ 4 3
EAST
♠ Q 19 6 5 3 2
♥ Void
♦ K Q J 6 3
♣ J 8 5 2
SOUTH
♠ 10
♥ A Q J 7 3 2
♦ A 8
♣ K Q 9 6
The bidding:
North East South West
Pass 2 ♣ 3 ♣ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
4 ♣ Pass 4 NT Pass
5 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

The bridge expert seems to do the impossible as if it were commonplace. He can accomplish a miracle. East's weak two spade opening bid did not sway North-South from their heart slam. As a passed hand, North could afford to show his strength with a cue-bid of the enemy suit, and thereafter nothing could stop South from driving

East must duck the club, and the queen wins. Declarer counters by leading a low club from hand. The declarer can win cheaply, but declarer ruffs the diamond return and ruffs a club on the table. When this fetches the ace from East, the slam is home.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Stenson

ECONOMICS

By Gayle Dean

ACROSS
1 Created anew
7 Cease and
9 Gothic
13 Underline
20 Charm
21 True lover
22 Move liquid
23 Write briefly
24 Audrey Hepburn
25 Raccoon
26 Little one
27 Yarns
28 Curved
29 Too tall
31 Rise up
32 So long
34 Declares
35 Safety items
37 Track
38 — same in
39 corporate sense
40 Birthday
41 Cornucopia
42 Doomsday
43 Movie remakes
44 Tied
47 Boring look
48 P. Marshall
49 Clive
50 Posed
51 Best county
52 O'Neill work
53 Amended?
54 Knockout count
55 — up (went)
56 (feared)
57 Spoken
58 Voice
59 Killer whale

DOWN

1 Inprint again
2 Cryptographer
3 Gothic
4 "I — Camera"
5 Equestrian
6 Wrote
7 Yarn
8 Yarns
9 Certain
10 Stockpile
11 Platform
12 Bird letters
13 Climbed
14 Arm bones
15 Garden plots
16 Kind of lace
17 Pen and
18 Bush
19 Assassinations
20 Den
21 Wild Lawrence
22 Acting award
23 Unit of work
24 — de clown
25 Throng
26 Hooper
27 Alexander's
28 Husband
29 Minibus
30 Farm structures
31 Poker stakes
32 Horse rider
33 Honey drink
34 Sile rider
35 Wild Asian sea
36 Moon goddess
37 Famous US
38 Famous US
39 Famous US
40 Famous US
41 Famous US
42 Famous US
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44 Famous US
45 Famous US
46 Famous US
47 Famous US
48 Famous US
49 Famous US
50 Famous US

DIAGRAMS

19 X 19, by H. E. Bennett

ACROSS
1 Not together
2 Sound systems
3 Row
4 Detective
5 Writer
6 Health resort
7 Aiken holiday
8 Put place
9 Scent
10 Scent
11 Scent
12 Scent
13 Scent
14 Scent
15 Scent
16 Scent
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49 Scent
50 Scent

DOWN

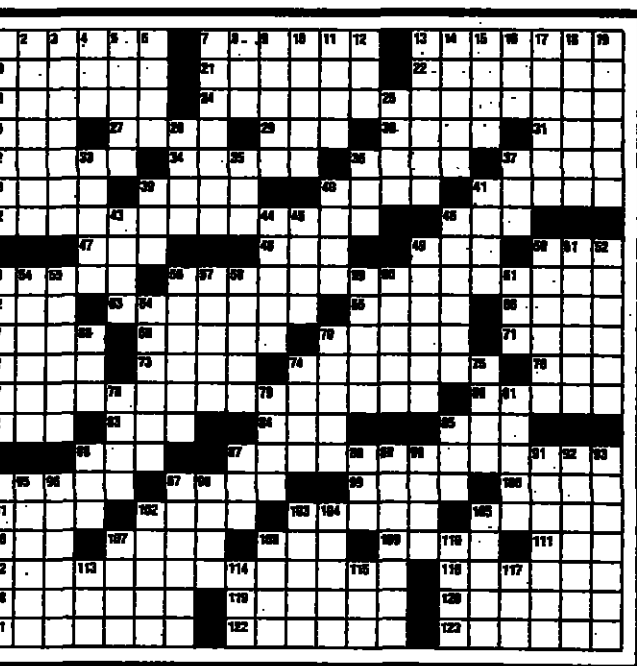
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3 Scent
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ACROSS

1 Not together
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Last Week's Cryptograms

- If you will draw to an inside straight to win, you're a gambler after my own heart.
- Young woman, so frazzled after sitting with squatty child, said she felt she looked like a cabbage patch grandma.
- Flying solo in cockpit pitted frightened man against the roomy sky.
- Big umbrella blew inside out in a capricious spring windstorm.

CRYPTOGRAMS

- 1 O SCRAMBLCD O FOR DOUG MFG
WEIGH LB OVOR-WIM BYER VPGY EBI
PONG HS4GGGFG TY RBNTYL MFG BTG
EBI ATSUGY.
—By Len Sherry
- 2 ZTJTDPL YK MCD QTMPLATBQPLE YK
KPLB KLPP IXTCA BQCLBB BV TTX ZTJ
AYXCJ IXTPLB.
—By Earl LeRae
- 3 ZONCKCT FEPLBNE ZM MON PGKAE
GMME BKAA FX PMYBMNZCKT ZM JMYX
HMAJJ.
—By Alvin S. Lebar
- 4 ICKY CGG ACQPUCCP BNG SKLL YL
ARDL JCY SKRAPUNPLG DEJJI SEARL.
—By Ed Haddleson

